The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,619—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line............ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 P.M., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 18th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage............ Rs. 500
Second Class passage...... „ 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	60
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

LADIES' FANCY BALL COSTUMES
MADE TO ORDER AT ALL PRICES.

Fancy Materials, Beads, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Laces, Braids, Boots and Shoes, Gloves, &c., &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FANCY PLATES.

6, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

For any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA TEA CO.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the MANDVEE SPINNING WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, in LIQUIDATION.

JOHN YOUNG LANG............ Official Liquidator.

The MILL PREMISES, Machinery Buildings, Stock-in-trade and ground belonging to the above Company, situate near the Elphinstone Bridge, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. in one lot at the OFFICE of Mr. John Young Lang, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private contract.

The sale is pursuant to an order made by the High Court in the above matter, and will be subject to a reserve price and to the confirmation of the High Court.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received by the Official Liquidator up to the 8th day of October, 1879.

The property comprises altogether 10,480 square yards or thereabouts, and is held on lease from the Port Trust for a term of 99 years, commencing from 14th day of May 1863, at a yearly rent of Rupees 10,240. The mill contains a boiler-house with four Adamson's boilers, one pair of compound Corliss valve engines, 140 H. P., by Wood, and 26,280 spindles, of which 17,280 are throstles and 9,000 are mules, with preparation machinery, all in good and efficient working order. Full particulars can be obtained from the Official Liquidator.

The property can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Official Liquidator or from Messrs. Smith and Frere, his Solicitors, at No. 12, Rampart Row, where a copy of the lease on which the property is held can be inspected.

At the same time and place will also be put up for sale unless previously disposed of, the property and effects of the above Company lying on a small piece of land, containing about 13 sticks or thereabouts, situate on the south-west side of the above premises, and included within the boundary of the mill compound, but not comprise in the said lease.

For further particulars apply to the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th September 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st October.

(Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Sale commencing at 2 p. m., at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery :—

1 bundling press (hand and power) quite new) 1 bundling press (hand and power), 1 copying press, 1 yarn bundling press (for hand), 1 yarn bundling press (hand and power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frames, pin and hauk winding frame, hangers, bolts, nuts, cork screws, &c., &c.

The above machinery will be on view eight days before the sale. Also catalogues may be had on application to the undersigned.

SALE of very superior and choice oil paintings, oleographs, chromos, and colored photographs in fancy gilt frames, by the best artists.

Come and see, don't loose such a splendid opportunity.

To sell without reserve.

Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, on TUESDAY, the 7th October, at 1 p.m., on account and at the risk of the concerned, an invoice of 12 cases pictures, just landed per S.S. Bengal.

Subjects are :—Smash, Pluck, Music Lesson, Detected Letter, Strange Visit, Dreadful Call, Winter in Marks, Concord, Discord, Courtship, Empress India, Mary Stuart, English Coast, French Coast, Wetherhorn, stag at Bay, Winter, Autumn, Happiness, Contemplation, Lake Geneva, On the Medway, Holiday in Switzerland, Holiday in Naples, Brittany, On the Thames, Verena, Lake 4 Canton, Castle on Rhine, Watering Cattle, Swiss Cottage, Falls of Reichenback, Loch Shun, Farm-house, Border Forest, Master not at Home, Orange Girl, Portia, Egyptian Girl, Swiss Mountain Scene, Summer Landscape, Morning on the Hudson, Off Scarbord, Russian Peasant Girl in the Study, Dutch Fishermen, Arched Rock, Isle of Wight, Farm in Shuringen, On Moselle, Loch Sey, Loch Rannach New Mown Hay, After Work, Dover, Castle Greifenstein, Babelberg, Please a Penny, Mary Queen of Scots, Kiss me, Noisy Family, Billet Doux, Monks Card Playing, Loves Reverie, The Lovers, in the Conservatory, St. Gothards, silent, Motherly Love, Swing, Blackberry Gatherers, Gallantry, Village Scene, Fisherman's Daughter, Does he love me, Ferry Boat, Tripoli, &c., &c.

The paintings will be on view 10 days before the sale. Also catalogues will be published.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1879.

NOTICES.

BRITANNIA HOME AND COLONIAL FIRE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
CHIEF OFFICE, 429, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
CAPITAL HALF A MILLION STERLING.

INSURANCES against loss or damage by Fire effected upon every description of property at lowest rates of premium corresponding to the risk.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Agent, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PAUL RUINART CHAMPAGNE,

		Qts. per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. do.	do.	Pts. per 2 dozs.	„ 44
DUBLIN GINGER ALE		Per doz.	„ 4

ALSO
SUNSAL PEKOE TEA, in 40 lb. chests, lead lined.

STIRLING & Co.,
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MARBLE
AND
MARBLE WORKS
AND EVERY KIND OF STONE WORKS.

FOUNTAINS, Bathing Tubs, Flower Vases, Pillars, Steps, Flooring Slabs, Monuments, Tombs, Tablets, &c.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
8, Apollo Pier, Bombay.

STIRLING & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR
Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO.,
OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON,
and for
Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE,
OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

FISSE THIRION & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

THIS celebrated wine so largely in demand in Calcutta is to be obtained from us at Rs. 40 per doz. qts. and Rs. 45 for two doz. pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 1 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
ANOTHER NEW COMEDY.
LAST NIGHT OF BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

THURSDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF H. DANVERS' COMEDY,
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

Last night of the Glorious Burlesque,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, As. 8.
Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
IMMENSE BILL FOR SATURDAY.
ALI BABA, OR THE 40 THIEVES, AND A NEW COMEDY.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1879, at 3 of the o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, to pass Resolutions sanctioning the sale of the Company's Foreshore Properties to Government, as already arranged by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th September 1879.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of ARTICLES of SEA KITS to TROOPS at DEOLALEE (SOAP, YELLOW and MARINE, and TOBACCO), as per Schedule No. 51, Cooks and Biggaries at Deolalee as per Schedule No. 52.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency and the Warrant Officer, Deolalee, at 1 p. m., 23rd instant.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above offices.

H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lt.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 16th September 1879

---

18 CARAT GOLD
ALBERT CHAINS
OF FULL SIZE,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

EFFERVESCENT
LIME JUICE SALINE.

A kind refresher of summer heats, containing the salutary and curative properties of Lime Juice in a granular effervescent form.

Large bottles Cash Rs. 1-12 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.
Full cloth, 8vo. Demy, 400 pp.
PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
Postage Annas 4 Extra.]
COMPRISING :

Sea Customs Act 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor General in Council since passing the Act.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879,

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, at MATHERAN, from 3rd October by a Gentleman (family absent) a FURNISHED BED-ROOM in a private house, with or without Board. Address stating terms, "ALPHA," *Indian Herald* Office, Allahabad.

WANTED, from about 6th Oct., by a middle-aged Gentleman of studious habits, a furnished Bed-room with Bath-room in a private house, without Board. Rent must be moderate. Situation, anywhere in Bombay. Address stating terms and size of room "TOMS," care of Post Office, Allahabad.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, RE-OPEN ABOUT THE 1ST OCTOBER.

FOR SALE, a fresh supply of STEINWEIN in BOESBEUTELS (or handsome Jugs), just landed. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, 3, Hornby Row.

ENCORE WHISKY.—A shipment just arrived, Rs. 23 per doz. Apply to C. BOUNEVIALLE and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD is richer in *nitrogen* than any other bread sold in the Island, *vide Analysis.* Fort and Crawford Market.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 6, Cumballa Hill.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.

Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375, respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.

Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

Bombay :
4, Hummum Street.

Poona :
1, East Street.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
AND
LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6............ Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)............ „ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)............ „ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1879, at 3 p. m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Sanction to be asked to the following grants from surplus cash balance as recommended by the Town Council.

Cost of employing for a period of 4 months an efficient staff of Assistant Assessors for revising the assessments for 1880	Rs. 6,000
Cost of commission to Port Trust for collection of Town Duties	4,900
Estimated excess to the end of the year, over the Budget grant for Section III. Town Council and Corporation estimates, Contingencies, Printing and Stationery	1,200
	Rs. 12,100

2. Letter from the Chairman of the Corporation, submitting draft By-laws for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Corporation and proposing the appointment of a Committee to consider and report on such By-laws.

3. Government Notification No. 2,465 of 1879 (General Department), appointing Captain John Dixon Member of the Municipal Corporation, vice Mr. Wilson Bell, resigned.

4. Government Resolution No. 1,835, dated 18th July last (General Department) on the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1878.

5. Government letter No. 4,197 of 1879, (Political Department), forwarding for the Corporation's remarks letter from the Political Agent, Kattiawar, regarding the proposed recovery from Kattiawar States of the amount expended by the Bombay Municipality in deporting immigrants.

6. Town Council's Resolution on Bhundarwada Reservoir Scheme, submitted as the Council's report on Mr. Gostling's proposals. The report was called for in Resolution of the Corporation, dated 5th July last.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th September 1879.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO
MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

HOUSES TO LET.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—Top Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle. Rent only Rs. 70. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED an EARTHENWARE and POTTERY MANUFACTORY, where all descriptions of Manufacture can always be had at moderate prices.

DAVEE SHAW HAKIM.

Frere Bunder, 1st September 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and Ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

A LIGHT English Built SOCIABLE with a pair of silver grey Galloways, fast trotters, and well matched with plated harness complete. Price, Rs. 1,600 for the turn-out.

A first-class four-seated LANDAU, by Peter and Sons, of London. Price, Rs. 1,600, open for an offer.

A light palanquin shape OFFICE SHIGRAM. Price moderate.

An English built DOG-CART. Price, Rs. 450.

Ditto ditto suitable for a small Galloway. Price, Rs. 250.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER :—

F		Rs. 11 per barrel 25 lbs. each.		
F F		11-8	do	do.
F F F		12	do	do.
F	1 lb. tin	9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do	9	do.	
F F F	do	10	do.	
F	½ do	10	do.	
F F	do	10	do.	
F F F	do	11	do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb cannister at Rs. 45 per case 25 lbs. nett cash.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY-
LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for .... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash............ „ 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row

NOTICES.

MADAME C. GOLDSTEIN begs to inform the Public and her Friends in Bombay that she has taken over the LEASE of the premises and BOUGHT the GOOD-WILL of the LONDON TIFFIN and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 3, Hornby Row, and is now Sole Proprietress of that Establishment.

The Bar and Tiffin Rooms have been thoroughly renovated. The Wine and Liquors have been carefully selected from the choicest brands, and are of the very best quality.

Madame Goldstein trusts that the Public of Bombay will continue that support and patronage which her predecessor enjoyed. She undertakes to please her customers and secure their entire satisfaction.

Bombay, 30th August 1879.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

THIS OFFICE will be OPEN during the Holidays, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, for the transaction of its usual business of Banking, Exchange General Agency, &c.

WM. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1879.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTEENTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hastings Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1879, at 11-30 a.m., to receive the Directors' Report and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 13th September 1879.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

JUST OUT,
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,
1879-80.
Price............ Rs. 2.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early cold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second cold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

4th September, 1879.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION and in the MATTER of the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

THE whole of the MILL PREMISES, MACHINERY, &c., belonging to the above Companies, will be SOLD under an Order of the High Court, Bombay, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 13th day of October, 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Office of Mr. C. W. L. Jackson the Official Liquidator, in his Office in the High Court building, unless the same shall have been previously sold by private sale.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and outstations that he has for sale Bengal and Dacca muslin embroidery work, best Dacca muslin, Dinapore silk, Tassa silk, Rampore chudurs, Cashmere work, China and Japan fancy articles, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Sun Hats, Benares Toys, Trichinopoly Silver Jewellery, and Indian work of all sorts, English articles, Brides' Veils and Bonnets, white and black figured Nett for Ladies' Jackets, black and white spotted Nett for Falls, black French woollen Grenadine for Dresses, black Nett for Dresses, 2 yards in width, best black patent Crape, Babies' white muslin Washing Hats, Children's Boots and Shoes, Wool of all descriptions, and japanned Air-Tight Tin Boxes, &c.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEE,
No. 24, Apollo Street, next to Mr. Pearse, Fort.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
PARIS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS for Morning Dresses, Walking and Badminton Costumes, Visiting, Afternoon Dinner and Evening Dresses, executed in the LATEST FRENCH FASHION BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN DRESS-MAKERS.

MOURNING OUTFITS completed at the shortest notice.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX
At all Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Orders for Hats and Bonnets to suit all Dresses.

TERAI HATS and TRAVELLING HATS.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.,
SILK MERCERS, LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c., &c, &c.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, THE 23RD AUGUST 1879.
HORSES.—REMOUNTS.

THE following *amended* rules and regulations regarding the management of the GOVERNMENT REMOUNT LANDING DEPOT, GARDEN REACH, CALCUTTA, are published for general information, in modification of the rules previously circulated :—

NOTIFICATION.

With a view to assist shippers of horses, and to save the risk and expense which has been hitherto incurred in landing and stabling horses imported to Calcutta, it is notified for general information that the Government of India have authorized arrangements being made at the Government Remount Depôt, 13, Garden Reach, for the reception of horses arriving from Australia under the terms laid down in the following *amended* rules and regulations.

In such cases as may appear necessary, the Government of India are also prepared to advance the amount of freight required to clear the consignment of horses from the ships, together with Captain's and other fees connected with the voyage. Such advances to be recovered from the shippers on payment by the Remount Agent of the value of horses purchased by him.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every shipper landing any horse or horses at the Government Remount Landing Depôt, Garden Reach, Calcutta, shall be subject to the rules herein-after detailed, and to any such directions as the Remount Agent, Calcutta, may give regarding the horses stabled in Government stables, and every shipper shall sign an agreement on landing to this effect. He is also to agree that he will not remove any horse or horses without the special leave of the Remount Agent, and that he will immediately remove any horse or horses on being requested to do so by the Remount Agent.

2. Every horse landed at the Government Remount Landing Depôt shall be subject to a charge of Rs. 10 per horse.

In return for this charge, horses that are intended to be presented for purchase by Government will be stabled in the depôt until considered in fit condition to be submitted for approval to the Remount Agent.

Horses that are not intended for Government, but that are imported for private sale, cannot be stabled in the depôt and must be removed from the premises as soon as possible after having been landed.

3. The actual cost of landing the horses and surplus forage remaining at the end of the voyage will be borne by the shipper. The work will be carried out in the most economical way possible, the shipper and his assistants performing their due share of the work.

4. The shippers may, they wish it, feed their horses on the remainder of the forage put on board their ships for the voyage. Grain, bedding and fodder will be supplied, as required, under instructions from the Remount Agent, to be paid for by the shipper at such rate as will cover the total cost of such supplies.

5. Syces and the necessary native establishment will be provided by the Remount Agent, as required, and the shipper will be charged at the actual rate for wages of such establishment.

6. Veterinary attendance will be given by the Assistant Remount Agent, free, and medicines supplied at actual cost rates.

7. All horses intended for Government, whether landed at the Government Landing Depôt or not, will be inspected with a view to purchase, as soon as the Remount Agent considers them in fit condition for such inspection.

8. Horses will be received at the Landing Depôt from the 15th August until the end of the purchasing season.

9. The Remount Agent can, if he considers it necessary, refuse to receive into the depôt any horse or horses.

10. Should the stables at the Government Landing Depôt be insufficient to accommodate all the horses landed at one time, horses shall be selected from the first arrivals and be removed to the remount depôt at Ballygunge, to await inspection of the Remount Officer. Such removal is to be at the risk of the shipper and the horses are to stand at the Ballygunge Remount Depôt on the same terms in every respect as if they were at the Landing Depôt at Garden Reach.

11. All charges of every kind whatsoever against the shipper will be recovered from him on payment being made for the remounts selected for Government by the Remount Agent.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India.
J. A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th Sept. 1879.

Business being suspended here for the Parsee holidays, we have merely to notice the telegraphic advices from home.

Our surmise that there was a mistake in Reuter's London telegram of Monday, quoting the market rate of discount on 3 months' bills at 2 per cent., proves to have been correct, as this morning we have again quotations of 1 per cent. for 3, and 2 per cent for 6 months' bills, showing that the money market has undergone no practical change during the week.

Consols yesterday receded from 97⅝ to 97½, and 4 per cent. Enfaced Rupee Paper was quoted ⅛ lower at 76½, but 4½ were unaltered at 83, and French Rentes the same at 118½.

Bar Silver is still quoted at 51⅜d. per ounce.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee continues firm with a further advance of 1s. per cwt. in M. P. Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged. Linseed is quiet with a decline of 3d. in Calcutta and 6d. in Bombay quality ex Warehouse. Rapeseed is also quiet with a decline of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta to arrive.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet, but Reuter makes no change in quotations. Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, sales 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. all round. The movement is evidently due to the increase in the receipts at the American ports, the effect of which is evidently sufficient to counterbalance the Bureau Report, prices in New York having also given way—ready Mid. Uplands from 12 5-16 to 12 3-16, and December shipment from 10-33 to 10 24 cents. per lb. The receipts show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts. ...	12,000	10,600	4,100
Four days' do. ...	85,000	36,800	11,600
Total since 1st Sept. ...	80,000	109,300	30,400

Respecting the position and prospects of the Cotton market when the Mail left, the following remarks, extracted from the *Liverpool Daily Post* of 29th ultimo, are of interest :—

The week's import includes over 30,000 bales of Surats. The selection offering will, therefore, be considerably increased. In reference to this matter it may be observed that as the prices of American Cotton have of late advanced more rapidly than those of East Indian, the latter are now relatively cheap, and will no doubt attract the attention of spinners. The following is a comparison of to-day's quotations with those of three weeks ago :—

	Mid. Upl.	Good Fair Broach.	Good Broach.	Good Fair Oomras.	Good Fair Compta.
	D.	D.	D.	D.	D.
Aug. 28......	6 13-16	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	5¼
Aug. 7......	6 5-16	5 13-16	6⅛	5 7-16	5¼
Advance......	½	1-16	⅛	3-16	Nil.

The course of the market during the week confirms the forecasts put forth from time to time in these columns. More than a month ago, when August-September deliveries were selling at 6¾d., we showed that a severe squeeze for Cotton would be felt before the arrival of the new crop. Shortly afterwards prices sank to 6⅛d. for August-September delivery, and 6¼d. for spots. The fall was the result of mistaken views of consumption, false deductions, and unreasoning panic, assisted by the operations of clever manipulators in New York. When the decline took place people sent up a howl against statistics, instead of bewailing the manner in which they had been misled by incorrect information. They thought that because the market went down the figures were wrong, whereas subsequent events prove the figures to have been right and the market wrong. Of course it will be said that the decline was produced by this or that cause; but all this is mere excuse. As a matter of fact the prospects of supply and demand have undergone no material change during the past two months. As to the future everything depends upon the extent to which spinners are under orders, or upon the price at which consumption will be checked. That consumption must be checked is absolutely certain. On this point there is no difference of opinion. But on the question of price the most conflicting views are current. Most people are looking for a still further rise, but they differ very greatly in their opinion as to the extent of the advance.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th Sept. 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,191	0	0
Merchandise	35,146	0	0
Telegraph	322	0	0
Other Receipts	1,200	0	0
Total Rs.	64,859	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,636	0	0
Merchandise	42,035	0	0
Telegraph	360	0	0
Other Receipts	127	0	0
Total Rs.	91,158	0	0
Decrease Rs.	26,299	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Inch Keith, 1,237 tons, Captain D. Peeble, will sail to-day for Saigon, in ballast.

The ship Broomhall, 1,379 tons, Captain H. Bate, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The ship Knight of the Thistle, 1,427 tons, Captain R. Monro, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Madda, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. V. Dunlop, Mr. E. H. Aitkins, Mr. D. C. F. da Silva, and 45 deck.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Travancore, 1,172 tons, Captain R. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo :—578 packages piece goods, 15 packages colours and paints, 11 bales twist, 17 cases beads, 6 boxes candles, 4 cases wine, 26 packages provisions, 6 cases cochineal, 54 packages glassware, 178 boxes silver, 2 cases saffron, 60 packages skulkurs, 6 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 89 packages ivory, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Travancore (s)	Scott	Suez, Sept 5.
17	Madda (s)	Lang	Calcutta, Aug 22.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Ship Broomhall, Bate, to Calcutta.
Ship Inch Keith, Peeble, to Saigon.
Ship Knight of the Thistle, Monro, to Kurrachee.

The steamer Akola, to K Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Gateacre	Keogh	Liverpool, June 10.
13	Roma (s)	Rolls	Genoa, Aug 10.
14	C. of Cambridge (s)	Moffat	Liverpool, Aug 9.
	Chanda (s)	Da[illegible]	Bombay, Aug 23.
	British Commerce	Powles	Liverpool, June 9.
	Woodburn	Benson	Bombay, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamers Trentham Hall and Duke of Buccleuch. Ships Alexandra and Star of Russia.
Sept. 13.—Steamer Goa and Maharani, Ship Baron Aberdare.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Cambridge.—Mr Myhill, Mr Fox and Mr Mason.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept		
12	Africa (s)	Calcutta.
14	Khandalla (s)	Bombay.
	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
13	Arabia (s)	Rangoon.
	Duke of Argyll (s)	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Oriental, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, on Monday :—Capt and Bt Major Harvest, Mrs Kingsley, Dr — Kirwin, Mrs Kirwin.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 19 Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui, W.
July. 9 Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
19 Dragon, H M, ss Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Aug. 11 Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
13 Cartsburn, ship, Richardson, from Cardiff.
20 Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.
26 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Ras Esser.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
31 Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Perim.
31 Epsilon, C G Boat, Lang, from Newcastle.
31 Eta, C G Boat, Walker, from Newcastle.
31 Zeta, C G Boat, Paul, from Newcastle.
31 Theta, C G Boat, Bell, from Newcastle.
31 Burma, ss, Allen, from Bombay.
31 Abyssinia, ss, Doghourty, from Zanzibar.
31 Euryalus, H M F Ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Sept. 2 Vire, F T Ship, Collier, from New Calidona.
3 Ancona, ss, Hall, from London.
3 Renarty, ss, Potter, from Shanghai.
3 William Burkitt, ss, Freman, from Colombo.
4 Arcot, ss, Withers, from London.
4 Deucation, ss, Brown from Liverpool.
4 Italia, ss, Nough, from Bombay.
4 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, from Calcutta.
4 Glengyle, ss, Quartly, from Shanghai.
5 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
5 Mandalay, ss, Craigie, from Rangoon.
5 Hakon Adelstein, ss, Bergh, from Hamberg.
6 Conrad, ss, Visman, from Batavia.
6 Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
6 Bangalore, ss, Fraser, from Bombay.
7 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, from Shanghai.
7 Brennus, ss, Saule, from Antwerp.
8 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Batavia.
8 Persia, ss ———, from Genova.
9 Celestir, ss, White, from Jeddah.
9 Soerbaya, S Hooper, Hasnoot, from Delfshaven.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 3 Vire, F T ship, Collier, to Port Vendre.
3 Ancona, ss, Hall, to Bombay.
3 Renarty, ss, Potter, to New York.
4 Abyssinia, ss, Doghourty, to Bombay.
4 William Burkitt, ss, Freman, to London.
5 Deucation, ss, Brown, to China.
5 Epsilon, C G boat, Lang, to China.
5 Eta, C G Boat, Walker, to China.
5 Zeta, C G boat, Paul, to China.
5 Theta, C G boat, Bell, to China.
5 Italia, ss, Nough, to Liverpool.
5 Chyebassa, ss, Howell, to London.
5 Glengyle, ss, Quartly, to London.
5 Mandalay, ss, Craigie, to Port Said F O.
5 Hakon Adelstein, ss, Bergh, to China.
6 Burma, ss, Allen, to Zanzibar.
6 Arcot, ss, Withers, to Kurrachee.
6 Yangtze, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
6 Patna, ss, Avern, to London.
6 Bangalore, ss, Fraser, to Venice.
7 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
7 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to London.
8 Cartsburn, ship, Richardson, to Calcutta.
8 Conrad, ss, Visman, to Amsterdam.
8 Brennus, ss, Saule, to Reunion.
8 Torrington, ss, Chitham, to Marseilles.
9 Persia, ss, ———, to Bombay.
9 Celestir, ss, White, to Singapore.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vortigern, ss, Reid, from Guardafui W.
Victoria, ss, Mendozona, from Sea.
Dragon, H M S, Hawkins, from Mussowa.
Marathon, ship, White, from Cardiff.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Zaila.
Tarband, ship, Callender, from Cardiff.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
Euryalus, H M F ship, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Soerbaya, S Hooper, Hasnoot, from Delfshaven.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 17.

For London.

Pekin s—62 boxes aloes socotra and 24 cases mother-o'-p shells, S Mahomedally ; 128 boxes aloes socotra and 13 cases mo'-o'-p shells, Joomabhoy Laljee ; 1 bale skins, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 14 bales skins, Shuriffally Jafferbhoy and Co ; 1 bale skins and 4 bales hides, Hassun Omer ; 210 cwts myrobalans, Shanje Narranjee and Co.

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Yokohama.

Kashgar s—15 cases gum, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 24 bales twist, the N S and W Co.

For Hongkong.

Kashgar s—137 bales cotton, H Nursingdass 181 bales cotton, Curribhoy Ebram ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—September 18.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
413-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.
385-79—Chalk and W—Purmanandass Jewandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Balloo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ranaday—Muljee and B.
149-78—R V Hearn—C E Fox vs Sorabjee Pallonjee Meherjee—Prescot and W.
451-79—J C Cama—Chubildass Nurseylal vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.

(Not to be called on the 19th, 20th, and 25th inst. being Parsee holidays.)

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

432-79—In person—Custore Nema and others vs Bhaisker Pandurung and others—Bhaishunker and D—Part heard.
506-78—Muljee and B—Rustomjee Burjorjee Chinoy vs Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Hearn, C and L—Settled.
479-79—Crawford and B—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Coy vs Kessowjee Jadowjee and another—Settled.
394-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Ballaram Heeralal and others—Balkrishna and B.
399-79—In person (a pauper)—Lukhia Jairam vs Gunjabai *alias* Jumnabai—Macfarlane and G.
205-79—Jefferson and P—Rahimbhoy Lulloobhoy vs The Manchester and Bombay S and Manufg. Co—Smith and F.
228-79—R Skipsey—Sorabjee Jamsetjee vs Cowasjee Dinshaw and another—Smith and F, and Jefferson and P.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 16.

Lovett, Major, R A, on furlough, from Abbotabad.
Mosley, Captain, 3rd Punjaub Regt, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.

September 17.

Griffith, Lieut Col, 35th Madras N I, on furlough, from Nowgong.
Noble, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Bartra, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—September 17.

Preston, Lieut, 9th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Warrington, Lieut Col, 13th Regt, to join, to Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 13.)

The services of Mr Wingate, of the Bombay Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Mr Ward is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgeon Owen, in medical charge of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Major Playfair with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Morar.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Political Agent at Gwalior and the Agent to the Governor General in Central India respectively shall exercise and perform the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of a Sessions Judge and High Court with regard to the Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

H E the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Miguel Rosario deQuadros as Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

Surgeon-Major deFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, is granted three months' leave in India on medical certificate.

Major Peat, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted to Neemuch as Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain the Hon G C Napier is granted three months' privilege leave.

The following appointments are made in the Biluchistan Agency :—

Captain Reynolds, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, and 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, and posted as 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Captain Wylie, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted as 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Captain Wyllie, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and posted as 3rd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major ; Captain Branson, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet ; Lieut-Col Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major Hatchell, 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, to be an Assistant Adjutant General, on the Establishment.

Captain Robinson, 85th Foot, to be an Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry.

Major Parker, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Lieut Col Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class.

Captain Rind, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class.

Surgeon-Major Payne, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore and Dullunda, to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank.

The temporary rank of Surgeon-General is conferred upon Deputy Surgeon-General Payne, for such time as he may be employed under the Government of Bengal.

Lieut-Col Nicholl, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, for a period of three years.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Lieut-General Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars—for one year and 57 days.

Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Officiating 1st Grade, Assam,—for one year.

Major Thuillier, Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, Survey of India,—for two years.

Lieut Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, for two years.

Deputy Surgeon-General Irving, with temporary rank of Surgeon-General Bengal,—for 182 days.

Surgeon-Major White, Medical Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—for two years.

Lieut Newall, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), is allowed furlough for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service :—

Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary pension, £456-5 Annuity, £324-4.

Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, Ordinary pension, £456-5, Annuity, £348-19-0.

The services of Major Thackeray, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Captain Nicholson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for field service.

The services of Lieut Taurburn, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut Barnett, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgeon Owen in medical charge of the Secretariat Establishment of India at Simla, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Surgeon J Anderson, Officiating Civil, Gonda, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Mr Cowlis is to be 3rd Class Engineer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and is attached to the I G Hulk Koel.

Mr Barr, Engineer in charge of the I G s Leopard, is granted 15 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr Pryce, 1st Officer, in charge I G Hulk Koel, to be 1st Officer, in charge I G S Constance, temporarily.

Mr Allen, 1st Officer, in charge I G S Constance, to be 1st Officer, in charge I G Hulk Koel, temporarily.

Public Works Department.

The services of Captain Nicholson, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for field service.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions among the Superintending Engineers under the Local Administrations.

To Superintending Engineer 1st Grade.—Lieut Col Williams, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Assam, Lieut Col Johnson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

To Superintending Engineer 2nd Grade.—Major Steel, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana.

The following arrangements are ordered in consequence of the retirement of certain officers of the Superior Accounts Establishments :—

Captain Trevor, Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

Mr Burn, Assistant Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Accounts of the Northern Bengal State Railway, in his present rank of Deputy Examiner.

Major Grierson, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, to be Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

The office of Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajputana Railway, is abolished as a special charge, and the Accounts of that Railway are placed under the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Barrow, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to the charge of the Public Works Accounts in Central India, as Officiating Deputy Examiner.

Lieut Love, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Madras, is transferred to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of Assistant Examiner, 1st Grade, and is posted to Madras.

Major-General Trevor, Director of State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, is appointed Director General of Railways, and will continue to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

The following officers are permitted to resign the service of Government under the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, of 31st July.

Bengal Irrigation Branch—Mr Brooks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank) Mr Parsick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mr Hope, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

State Railways.—Mr Shanks, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

The undermentioned officers are posted to the Sukkur-Dadur Railway :—

From the Western System State Railways.—Mr MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Tait, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank ; Mr Moyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank.

From the Indus Valley State Railway.—Mr Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade temporary rank to be Superintendent of Works. Mr Monk, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mr Duncan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank. Mr Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr McInerny, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to act as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III of the Revenue Establishment. Mr Des Mezures, Sub-Storekeeper, to act as Storekeeper, 2nd Grade.

The Sukkur-Dadur Railway will form part of the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, who, for the purposes of the former Railway will act under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-INCHIEF. IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Sept. 10.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut Stockley, 4th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

12th N I—Lieut Young, lately attached to the 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, whose service has been placed at the disposal of the C in-C to be Officiating Wing Officer.

13th N I—Lieut Wallace, 62nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

22nd N I—Lieut Gordon, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

Lieut Col Ketchen, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meerut to Lucknow, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col Blyth, 40th Foot, having been placed on half pay, is directed to proceed to England.

The following movements of officers to the Royal Artillery are ordered :—Colonel W Denis-de-Vitre, Royal Horse Artillery, from Rawal Pindi to Meerut; Colonel C R O Evans, Royal Artillery, from Meerut to Allahabad ; Riding Master W J Virr, Royal Artillery from Barrackpore to Rawal Pindi ; Rinding Master W Cole Royal Horse Artillery, from Rawal Pindi to Meerut.

Captain Rankin, General, List, Infantry, is transferred from the 35th to the 37th Native Infantry, as an attached officer.

Captain Downing, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jullunder to England, and join H Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

Lieut Taylor, 25th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut Martin, Royal Engineer, is directed to join the Sappers and Miners, at Roorkee, for duty.

Lieut Earle, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Govindgarh to Koorum and join G Battery 3rd Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

THE ARMY.

War Office, August 26.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—The appointment of Gentleman Cadet Manners, to a Second Lieutenancy, is cancelled.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt Sankey retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

2nd Dragoons.—Lieut Fletcher from the Highland Rifle Militia to be Second Lieut.

4th Hussars.—Gentleman Cadet Kincaid-Smith, to be Second Lieut.

7th Hussars.—Lieut Reade to be Captain.

14th Hussars.—Lieut Tuthill to be Adjutant.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut-Genl Marriott to be Colonel Commander ; Col Anson, retires, and is placed on the Retired Full-pay List ; Capt Douglas, to be Major ; Capt Whalley, to be Major ; Capt Tyler, to be Major ; Lieut Fowler, to be Capt ; Lieut Brackenbury, to be Capt ; Lieut Blackburn, to be Capt ; Lieut Walter, to be Capt, Lieut Burridge, to be Capt ; Lieut North, to be Capt ; Lieut Hammond to be Capt.

Coldstream Guards.—Second Lieut Knatchbull-Hugessen to be Second Lieut.

5th Foot.—Lieut Herbert-Armstrong, to be Lieut.

8th Foot.—Supernumerary Capt and Brevet Major Brown to be Capt. Sub-Lieut Robertson to be Lieut.

11th Foot.—Lieut Lambarde retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Second Lieut Smith Dodsworth resigns his commission.

13th Foot.—Quartermaster Carey retires on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Captain.

14th Foot.—Lieut Ferrier, to be Instructor in Musketry.

15th Foot—Lieut Gosset, to be Adjutant.

16th Foot—Lieut Liddell, to be Instructor of Musketry.

23rd Foot—Captain Clayton retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

24th Foot—Lieut Trower, to be Adjutant.

27th Foot—Lieut Barclay, from half-pay, late 66th Foot, to be Lieut.

37th Foot—Second Lieut Buckley, to be Second Lieut.

61st Foot—Lieut Trotman, to be Instructor of Musketry.

69th Foot—Quartermaster Whitcroft retires on half-pay, with the hon. rank of Capt.

83rd Foot—Lieut Chapman, to be Adjutant.

13th Foot—Capt Bean retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission. Lieut Hammond to be Adjutant.

95th Foot—Quartermaster Sergt Miller, to be Quartermaster.

108th Foot—Lieut Mathew, from the 5th Foot, to be Lieut.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster and Honorary Major Brown is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Medical Department—Surg-Major Hemphill, retire upon half-pay, with the hon. rank of Deputy Surg-Gen.

Chaplain's Department—Chaplain of the Third Class the Rev F L Gascoigne to be Chaplain of the Second Class.

Brevet—Lieut-Col Kirk, half-pay, late 91st Foot, a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Headquarters, to be Colonel. Major and Brevet Lieut Col O'Conner, 23rd Foot, to be Colonel Quartermaster Soal, Royal Westmoreland Militia, to have the temporary rank of Quartermaster in the Army whilst serving in the Militia.

War Office, Pall Mall, 29th August.

Commissariat and Transport Department.

Deputy Commissary Saunders Adamson is retired under the Royal Warrant of 12th July, 1878, upon the re-organization of the Department.

Assistant-Commissary Allen is retired under the Royal Warrant of 12th July, 1878, upon the re-organization of the Department.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.......23rd, 2h. 10·7 m. a.m.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	18	......	5 50	5 59	0 15 m 0 18 a	6 18 m 6 35 a
Fri.	19	2nd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 58	0 59 m 0 53 a	6 59 m 7 13 a
Sat	20	3rd Autumn Ember Day.	5 50	5 57	1 42 m 1 30 a	7 41 m 7 55 a
Sun.	21	St. Mathew—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 56	2 31 m 2 13 a	8 28 m 8 44 a
Mon.	22	......	5 50	5 55	3 3 2 a	9 21 m 9 40 a
Tues.	23	......	5 50	5 55	4 37 m 4 12 a	10 30 m 10 56 a
Wed.	24	......	5 51	5 54	6 1 m 5 51 a	0 10 m

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST'S OPTICIAN
WILL LEAVE BOMBAY
ON THE 22nd INSTANT.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

CLARK-KENNEDY—September 1st, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain A. Clark-Kennedy, of a daughter.

DONALDSON—September 9th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Donaldson, Surveyor General's Office, of a daughter, who died at birth.

DONOVAN—September [illegible], at Mussoorie, the wife of C. Donovan, C. S., of a son.

LARMINIE—September 8th, at Rajahmundry, the wife of J. C. Larminie, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

RAWLINS—September 1st, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain A. J. C. Rawlins, R. A., of a daughter.

STOWELL—September 9th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. William Stowell, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—September 13th, at "The Grange," Naini Tal, the wife of Major H. G. Saunders, B. S. C., and Paymaster, N. W. P. Circle, of a son.

WILLIAMS—September 11th, at Calcutta, the wife of T. M. Williams, B. I. S. N. Company, of a son (premature.)

MARRIAGES.

SCOTT—DANDRIDGE—September 10th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. J. Stewart Dyer, William Erskine Scott, Lieutenant, 6th Royal Regiment, son of the late William Scott, Esq., formerly Captain, 6th Dragoon Guards (The Carabiniers), to Catherine Louisa, eldest daughter of Colonel Edward Dandridge, Commandant 4th (The Shajehanpore) Regiment N I.

SPROT—THORP—September 11th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Matthew, A. Sprot, Esq., The Carabiniers, to Ethel Florence, daughter of E. C. Thorp, M. D., Deputy Surgeon-General, I F.

DEATHS.

MITRA—September 8th, at Hoshiarpur, of typhoid fever, Hemangini, the most dearly beloved daughter of Mr. N. M. Mitra, 2nd Master, District School, aged 17 years 5 months and 19 days.

PARSONS—September 8th, at Simla, Major B. J. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1879.

The abusive term Kaffir, as employed by the Mahomedan to distinguish those who are not followers of the prophet, and who do not acknowledge the Koran as containing the sum and substance of their faith, is a word of ill-omen to humanity in general, as has just been proved by the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul. Mahomedanism has given this proof of its fanaticism for the hundredth time. It may be said of the recent massacre in the Bala Hissar that it was the work of an ignorant, undisciplined, and impetuous soldiery, who could not discern the hideousness of the moral guilt of murdering a handful of men who were living amongst them under a treaty ratified by the Government of their own country ; under a solemn pledge, in fact, that the soldiery were bound to protect the Embassy against violence from any quarter. And it may be urged, too, that the British Government were forewarned of the probable consequences of forcing an Embassy on an ignorant and turbulent people, whose ire would surely be awakened by the presence of one Kaffir or several Kaffirs within the city of Kabul, and whose violence against these Kaffirs would surely be exercised upon the occurrence of the first favourable opportunity. Excuses such as these cannot be accepted by civilized nations in their treaty relations with Mahomedans, and in the instance of the Bala Hissar massacre they will not be accepted. The country in its amplitude and entirety has committed an outrage on humanity, and has bid defiance to every moral law, and the country, as a whole, must be made to pay the penalty—a penalty equivalent to its crime. We say that the Kabulees, in butchering the British Embassy, have defied every moral law, and has taken the ground from under their own feet by refusing to recognise the treaty obligations of their ruler. This is surely the way in which civilized nations will view the butchery in the Bala Hissar. The people of Kabul, both soldiery and populace, will regard the completion of the wholesale murder of the Embassy as a work of merit—a work commendable to the heart of every Mahomedan, and will congratulate one another on the extinction of the hated Kaffir within the hitherto sacred precincts of the city. There is no intolerance half so cruel as religious intolerance, and no fanaticism half so vicious as religious fanaticism. It is nowhere commanded in the Koran that the Kaffir must be put to death wherever he is found ; nowhere commanded that a pledged word should not be kept. The followers of the prophet have, however, seldom or never resisted the opportunity of depriving the Kaffir of life whenever that could be done with comparative impunity ; and a treaty obligation has always sat lightly upon the head of a Mahomedan, provided such treaty was made with an unbeliever. The religious zeal of the Mahomedan is not a thing that can be kept within bounds ; it must break out into fatal fanaticism at every opportunity, and hence, a treaty with such a people can only be regarded as binding, so long as it can be enforced by absolute power. The true Mahomedan makes the Koran the one study of his life ; he introduces it into his home, and excludes books of every other class. Ignorance is therefore a prominent feature amongst the people, and what is of more consequence the true teachings of the Koran are misinterpreted to the understanding and misapplied in practical life. In this respect there is very little, if any, difference between the Mahomedans of Turkey, of Hindustan, and of Central Asia. As regards the Mahomedans of Hindustan, however, we will admit that the few who have undergone education are superior on the whole to the ordinary run of natives. Education does not always improve a Hindu ; it often makes a "cad" of a man who originally would have been well enough, but an educated Mussulman is almost invariably a gentleman whom Europeans can admire and respect. It is a pity there are not more of them; but, unfortunately, at present amongst the great majority of Mahomedans in all countries, to avoid every possible contact with civilization is regarded as a very desirable thing, and every imitation of other sects a thing to be avoided. The virtues of the Kaffirs are unperceived so long as they remain Kaffirs. How utterly hopeless then must it be to expect an ordinary Mahomedan Government to live in true friendliness with any other Government. It is true that the nations of Europe are maintaining vast armies, ostensibly for purposes of defence, but in reality for purposes of conquest. However far these nations may carry their conquests, nobody supposes that civil government will be rendered intolerable to the conquered people because of their religion. Even the despotic Government of Russia would not carry their despotism half so far as do uneducated Mahomedans.

It comes, then, to this, that whether for good or evil the British boundary in Asia has been extended in the north-west, and until last week English politicians have said that we had secured a new and scientific frontier. The startling occurrence in Kabul of Wednesday last makes it now evident that our military frontier must henceforth be made co-extensive with our civil frontier in Afghanistan. That is to say, Mahomedan fanaticism and Mahomedan treachery will now compel us to make military domination of some kind a necessity, since it is plain that we can place no undefended civil Embassy within reach of this treachery. Whether the permanent military occupation of Kabul will make our frontier quite as scientific as it was supposed to be is a matter of doubt. If we must enter upon a military occupancy of Kabul we must regard that city as our most important outpost, and provide a garrison of sufficient strength not only to hold the Afghans in check but to keep the whole country in subjection. This at once makes it necessary to add to the strength of the standing army of India. Having provided an army of permanent occupation a military railway system will become a military necessity. The permanent annual expenses of these measures will not be inconsiderable. And, how is this expenditure to be provided ? Clearly not by the British nation, and it would be equally unfair to lay the burden upon British India. It is the Afghan people who have compelled the occupation, and upon them the cost of maintaining the army should be laid. The reigning Amir will have British sympathy enlisted on his side, and if he was in any sense the ruler of Afghanistan it might be necessary to consider how his power should be re-established. There is no doubt, however, that the power of the Amir to aid the Kaffirs can never be effectually rendered. The rule in Afghanistan is a rule of anarchy even amongst the people themselves, and a rule of treachery to all the world beside. We can give the Amir no help to rule his people ; they refuse to be ruled except by superior force. Whatever the political weather-wise may say as to the mistake of entering upon the last Afghan campaign—and there will be many who will urge that it was folly to disturb our Punjab frontier—we have the existing difficulty to face, and it must be met in such a way as to establish peace and make the British power respected. We owe it to Afghan treachery that the Government of India has been compelled to move forward a permanent army, but we scarcely think that this is wholly a matter for great regret. Sooner or later we shall be compelled to enter Central Asia, sooner or later the British and Russian powers will find themselves face to face. All that might have been previously foreseen and could have been avoided is now of no consequence. When Russia attempted a political diversion in Afghanistan the present Ministry resolved to oppose that movement, and the recent Afghan campaign was the consequence. We have now a further consequence of that campaign with all its attendant responsibilities and expenses. Of the men who were connected with the second Afghan campaign of 1840, now alive, not one has given us any hope that a British Embassy in Kabul would be a success. Their anticipations have been realized. The British Government trusted a people whose former dealings with us have been wholly treacherous ; after an experience of 40 years we find the Mahomedans of Afghanistan as brutal and as treacherous as their forefathers. Our army of retribution is now moving forward as it did forty years ago, but on this occasion it cannot return as it then did, leaving the country to itself. Afghanistan has now its own *quasi* ruler, but the rule of the wild and savage soldiery has brought in anarchy and established confusion. We are sorry for Yakub Khan, but as that unfortunate Prince—if he is no worse—cannot govern the country in its foreign relations, the Government of India has no choice but to establish the only permanent form of government of which the country is susceptible—a government of military domination—and this, we suppose, is how the campaign upon which we have now entered must terminate.

The Continental journals have surmised that Russian influence has been at the bottom of the Bala Hissar tragedy. The tragedy itself will be enjoyed by Russia, of that we make no doubt, but we have in Mahomedan fanaticism itself quite sufficient to account for the butchery of our Embassy. The ignorant zealots of an uncompromising faith, made up mostly of an unmanageable soldiery, who have been taught to put to the sword without mercy every enemy or supposed enemy of their country and religion, would require no secret instigation to commit the deed of which the Afghan army now stands convicted.

In reply to an enquiry made by us as to when the restriction upon independent press correspondence—which we are told is only temporary—would probably be removed, the Press Commissioner telegraphs as follows :—"It is likely that "the restriction may be removed when General "Roberts has established himself in Kabul and "his communications along the Khyber line are "complete." We suspect, however, that should Mr. Archibald Forbes put in an appearance during the next two weeks, or previous to General Roberts being "established at Kabul," the Government will find it convenient to remove the restriction at even an earlier date than is now contemplated.

In the consideration that was given by the Town Council on Tuesday of the question of appointing a paid committee to supervise the assessment of house property in Bombay it is strange that not one member suggested the material help that might be obtained by such a committee from one of the house agents of the town—a class of men whose experience would be specially valuable in assisting to determine the principle of house assessment. Our suggestion, probably, has only to be made to the Municipal Commissioner to prompt him to engage the services of one of the class named.

The lengthy telegram from the Press Commissioner, which we publish this morning, furnishes us with more minute details of the tragedy which lately occurred in the British Residency at Kabul. As we have previously stated, a demand for two months' pay on the part of the Turkish ordal regiment was the apparent cause of the mutiny. "Let us kill the Envoy, then "the Amir," shouted one of the soldiers, and on rushed the mob, regardless of all consequences. For the first time we learn that after the preliminary onslaught a quarter of an hour's quiet ensued, when the narrator thinks that the British officers might have escaped. However, the narrative speaks for itself, and it is therefore needless that we should here repeat it. The part which the Amir played is, however, worthy of notice. He received a letter stating that the Residency was attacked and asking for help. To this request which would doubtless be an earnest one, no answer was vouchsafed ; but we learn that the Amir wrote on this letter, "If God will I am just making arrangements." The necessary arrangements for the relief of the Envoy were, however, never made, and after a struggle, which is graphically described in our telegraphic columns, all the members of the escort were sacrificed to the fury of the mob, only one escaping to tell the tale. On one point the telegrams of the Press Commissioner are still ominously reticent—as to the position of the Amir in the matter. A decided statement to the effect that he had nothing whatever to do with the mutiny we have not yet had. That he entertains towards the English Government feelings "not unfavourable" is as yet the strongest and most assuring testimony which the Press Commissioner has paid to the Amir. But this is by no means enough. And the testimony of the eye-witness, which we publish this morning, adds nothing to our knowledge on that very important point. This is one item of news which will be anxiously looked for.

"Speech is silver and silence is golden." This aphorism Lord Chelmsford would have done well to have remembered when bidding adieu to his friends at Capetown. His Lordship may have felt relieved that the incubus of the Zulu war had been removed, so far as he was concerned, and the realisation of this fact may have had the effect of making him so far forget himself as to give expression to all and perhaps more than he felt. At all events he fell foul of the Press, and in bitter terms complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of the war correspondents, and of the serious misrepresentations of his conduct which had been published. His Lordship went on, in no measured terms, to allege that party feelings and political bias had coloured the writings and warped the judgment of the correspondents who had accompanied the armies through the Zulu campaign, while he hinted that, in consequence of these misrepresentations, the General had been lowered in the estimation of those under his command. Under these circumstances, his Lordship maintains that in future the proper conduct of a campaign is rendered all but impossible. All this looks very like righteous indignation. Were the circumstances such as Lord Chelmsford depicts, we should have no hesitation in agreeing with him that the proper conduct of a campaign would be at least somewhat difficult ; but unfortunately his Lordship is wrong in his facts, his premises are wrong, and all the argument which he founds upon his statement is of course valueless. In reply to the wholesale impeachment of the "specials," Mr. Archibald Forbes replies in a highly characteristic letter to the *Daily News*, which we republish this morning. To show that there has been extraordinary unanimity of opinion in what the "specials" have written concerning Lord Chelmsford's tactics, Mr. Forbes quotes from the letters of the representatives of the *Times*, *Standard*, and *Daily Telegraph*. The *Standard* is a Conservative journal, and Lord Chelmsford's family is Conservative to the backbone ; but the *Standard* has been also most persistently opposed to Lord Chelmsford's military tactics. As to the general sweeping charge against the whole body of special correspondents, Mr. Forbes is eloquent and indignant in his rejoinder :—

> "The father and leader of our profession, absent as he is from England on duty, cannot come forward to defend its good name from an unmerited aspersion. In his absence, let me, however unworthy, essay to undertake the task. I have been a war correspondent for ten years, and I have never known a colleague permit 'party feeling and political bias' to influence his judgment concerning matters purely military. Our track lies out of the rut of politics. Where our danger lies of falling away from ideal impartiality is in the natural and not discreditable weakness that bends the correspondent to over-glorify the force he may be accompanying, and the leader which guides it to the exploits it is his joy to commemorate. Not a few war correspondents could be named—and incidentally I may remark that my name would be among the number—who in so far as they have any particular politics at all do not concur in the political views of the journals with which they are connected. I try in vain to imagine a war correspondent submitting to such a bondage of degradation as the acceptance of instructions, or even of hints, to 'colour his writing and warp his judgment' to a political pattern. Speaking for myself, I say with all solemnity, that rather than endure even the shadow of such degradation I would shake the dust of such polluted journalism off my feet, and be content if needful, as in the old days, to bump the saddle of a private dragoon."

"An army does its own criticism" says Mr. Forbes in reply to the fear expressed by Lord Chelmsford that the writings of newspaper correspondents may tend to lower the General in the estimation of those he is commanding. And we do not envy the feeling which must have stirred in the breast of Lord Chelmsford when he read the reference to Evelyn Wood :—"The journalist "would have needed strong nerves who would "have striven to persuade the 'tight little "'fighting column' that its chief, Evelyn Wood, "was a duffer." This assertion could have been made with reference to others who took part in the campaign, without a qualm of conscience, suggests Mr. Forbes ; and we expect such will be the almost unanimous verdict of the British public, notwithstanding the patronage with which his Lordship has been honoured in high quarters since his arrival in England. Altogether, Lord Chelmsford fares very badly in the fight, and his defeat has been almost as signal in this his paper engagement as it was in the more momentous one of Isandhlwana.

If Captain Carey be wise he will now give his too facile pen a long rest. The *cacoëthes scribendi* by which he seems to be afflicted will, he may depend upon it, damage his professional reputation, if allowed to run on unchecked. Now that the court-martial proceedings have been quashed for deficiency of evidence, and not for some mere technical error of procedure, Captain Carey stands exonerated before his fellow countrymen, and there the matter ought to be allowed to rest. To represent him either as a hero, a martyr, or an injured saint would be purely farcical, and if any effort be made in one direction or the other, the result can only be to render this officer the laughing stock of the army. It might even provoke those who still consider him blameworthy in a limited degree—of whom there are doubtless a few—to rake up the whole case again, thus begetting a wrangle which would operate both to the detriment of Captain Carey himself, and, what is much more important, to the prejudice of England in the eyes of foreign nations. "Let sleeping dogs lie," is our friendly advice to the gallant captain ; if his restless pen cannot be kept quiet we would strongly recommend its employment on other grievances than his own. No man is a good judge of his own case, and in this instance especially it would be simply impossible for the lately incriminated officer to take an impartial view of the regrettable business in which he was so unfortunately implicated. It should be sufficient for him and his friends that the advisers of the Sovereign, after duly weighing the evidence, came to the conclusion that it failed to bear out the indictment. There can be no good, there might even be a great deal of harm, in going behind this final decision of authority. Captain Carey expresses himself "gratified" by the remarks contained in the Horse Guards letter dealing with his case, thus depriving himself of whatever justification for a rejoinder that rather illogical effusion may have seemed to give him. Both he and Lord Chelmsford would act discreetly by withdrawing themselves for the present from public observation. The public have agreed to forget the past ; and it would be foolish for either of them to stir these kindly waters of oblivion.

COMMAND OF REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my last letter I now give from the Bombay Army List the names of those officers who not being in permanent command of regiments, are of 32 years' service. Colonels Jervis Harpur, Mossom Boyd, James Clements, and Earnest Green.

In Bengal and the Punjab all commanders of regiments are men of much less service than in the Bombay and Madras armies. Under the present paucity of officers to native regiments, much labour devolves upon the commandant, and he should be a vigorous man.

Sept. 12. IXION.

Another "Russian Spy" :—A correspondent sends to the *Indian Daily News* the following, which our readers are at liberty to believe to the extent that pleases them best :—"A very short time back a person of Russian extraction made his appearance in Agra, and was seen knocking about the place. Something peculiar about the man drew the attention of one Mr. M——, late of Calcutta, who secretly watched his proceedings, and suspecting him for a spy, forthwith represented the circumstance to the Commissioner, who promptly issued orders to the police to keep an eye on the man. Accordingly an inspector was appointed for the purpose, who closely watched him in disguise, but the shrewd man (who was evidently a spy), having got scent of the police movement, soon scampered off. Nothing more has been heard of him, nor is his present whereabouts known."

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

As your regular correspondent has gone away for a month's holiday, I have taken over his work for that period.

The excessive deference paid to Royalty by the English Press has seldom been more unpleasantly manifested than in the strict silence maintained by the papers with regard to the Queen's eager display of partiality for Lord Chelmsford. I am not going to discuss the constitutional question as to the exact limits of Her Majesty's right to interfere personally in public affairs. It is now admitted that Lord Beaconsfield has terminated the "Venetian dogeship" of the Sovereign of this country, and restored the Royal authority to the position it held in the old English monarchy ; and, as he has done this with the assent of Parliament, we must assume that he has violated no principle of the Constitution. But, if the Queen and Royal Family generally are now justified in making their personal influence an active political factor, it is obvious that what they do and say ought to be subjected, in the public interest, to much more unsparing criticism than was consistent with the Whig theory that the Queen was only the ornamental Head of the State. The courteous fiction that the Royal Family can do no wrong, is incompatible with the exercise of real power by the Queen and her children. English journalists have, however, by common accord, said nothing about the way in which the Queen has come forward to distinguish by her special favour a general whom her Government lately found it necessary to supersede in the command of the army in South Africa, and whose name will ever be associated with the most deplorable and shameful disaster recorded in the military annals of England. An invitation to Osborne was sent to Plymouth to await Lord Chelmsford's arrival ; but, as the Court had left for Balmoral before his lordship landed, he has now been summoned to the Highland Castle, in order that Her Majesty may have the satisfaction of thanking him herself for his "brilliant" services, and decorating him with the order of G. C. B., which she hastened to confer upon him as soon as she heard of the victory of Ulundi. Now to apply the epithet "brilliant" to such services as Lord Chelmsford's can only excite a feeling of disgust. It is now certain that the effect of the victory by which it was supposed that the Zulu war had been brought to an end has been exaggerated. Cetewayo has not been terrified by it into submitting to the English, and Sir Garnet Wolseley evidently feels that he has a difficult task yet to accomplish, for he is sending no more troops home, and is bent on hunting down the still defiant Zulu King. Ulundi was, therefore, at the best a tardy and imperfect atonement for Isandhlwana. Mr. Forbes bears testimony to Lord Chelmsford's good qualities, to his courage and care for his men ; but what are these without the capacity to conduct a campaign successfully against such an enemy as Cetewayo ? I confess, too, though as a civilian I speak with hesitation on the subject, that the keen sense of military honour for which English officers have always been famous must have been blunted in a general who allowed the bodies of hundreds of English soldiers to remain unburied for months just beyond the frontier of Natal, and who could come home to England full of self-complacency as to the results of his campaigning, although he had left in the hands of his savage enemy such trophies as the two guns captured at Isandhlwana. The *Times'* correspondent asserted that the guns had been recovered at Ulundi ; but we now know that Cetewayo carried them off with him to his new place of refuge, and surely honour forbade Lord Chelmsford to fall back and resign his command before he had regained possession of guns taken from a column under his direct personal command. The standard of generalship in the British army must have been brought low indeed if Lord Chelmsford is to be honoured as a successful leader. The indiscreet zeal of the Court has had a very bad effect on the General himself, by disposing him to treat with contempt whatever the public may say of him. In his reply to the address of the Cape colonists, he assumes the tone of a martyr to the hate of a political faction, and accuses the special correspondents who have censured him of having been influenced by party bias. How absurd this accusation is may be inferred from the fact that the correspondent of the *Standard*, the Ministerial paper, was his first and most vehement critic. All the correspondents, however, without exception, are agreed in condemning him. Dr. Russell's last letter to the *Telegraph*, written after Ulundi, is as unqualified in its censures as any of Mr. Forbes's letters written before that battle. But what answer has Lord Chelmsford to give to the attacks upon him. He wisely omits saying a word about the defeats in the earlier part of the campaign, and only defends himself against the charge that, after receiving reinforcements from England, he did not know how to use them. But what is his defence ? He says he would not alter his plan of campaign if he had to go through with it again, and that he chose Landman's Drift as his base because he was obliged to cover the Transvaal frontier. He excuses the inaction of Crealock by declaring that he always knew the coast column could not advance to Ulundi, and avows that he himself was obliged to retire after his victory because his troops had not supplies for camping out, and he was obliged to look after his wounded. But is not this defence a confession of failure ? Dr. Russell and Mr. Forbes urge that the famous message from near Ulundi, "Where is Crealock !" can only be interpreted to mean that Lord Chelmsford had expected the aid of the coast column. But, if Crealock was told not to advance, why was such a large force placed at his disposal ? Lord Chelmsford's plan is open to the double objection, that he denuded himself of the troops that would have made his victory complete by keeping them down on the coast, and then made the coast column immobile by choosing as his own base of operations a place so distant from the sea that all the transport of the country was swallowed up by his own necessities. The end was that he failed to strike a decisive blow anywhere and left his work unfinished. Sir Garnet Wolseley has since maintained the line of advance from Landman's Drift ; but, having made up his mind to do this, he has at once broken up the coast column, thus clearly indicating his opinion of Lord Chelmsford's strategy. The reception of the latter General in this country as if he were a hero is, therefore, much to be deplored ; for many officers will draw from it the moral that a general may commit any blunders with impunity so long as he is a Court favourite.

Another matter about which the Press has been extraordinarily lenient this week is the ungenerous conduct of the Duke of Cambridge towards Captain Carey. I do not think Captain Carey, who professes a desire to shun publicity, has been well-advised in writing replies to addresses or publishing in a religious newspaper his confession of faith and thankfulness ; and I should no more make a hero of him than of Lord Chelmsford. Still, he is entitled to fair play ; and this he has not got. The verdict of the court-martial has at last been made known, and it appears that Captain Carey was sentenced to be dismissed the service for misbehaviour before the enemy. The Duke of Cambridge, however, while admitting that the charge was not sustained by the evidence, attempts in a letter signed by the Adjutant General, to insinuate that Captain Carey failed in his duty and left the Prince to his fate without a thought except for his own safety. He says that "if Captain Carey's instructions were defective his professional knowledge might have prompted him as to *his duty*. He imagined—but without the slightest foundation for the mistake—that the Prince held a military rank superior to his own, and, acting throughout on this strange misconception, he omitted to take, for the safety of the party, those measures of precaution which his experience had taught him to be essential." The plain meaning of this is that, although Captain Carey's plea that he had no written instructions to take command of the Prince's escort may be technically correct, he was really sent out for that purpose, and that the Prince's death is due to his neglect of duty. Unfortunately, the proceedings of the court-martial have not been published, but Captain Carey's case is that it was not intended he should have anything to do with the command, the wish of the authorities being that the Prince himself should have the credit of managing the whole affair. The last sentence of the Adjutant General's letter, in which Captain Carey and the other survivors are said to have "withdrawn from the scene of disaster without the full assurance that all efforts on their part were not abandoned till the fate of their comrades had been sealed," is distinctly unjust, in view of the admission that "at the moment of attack defence was impossible and retreat imperative ;" for how could four troopers who were practically unarmed go back to a spot where defence was impossible, and whence retreat was imperative, to see if the Prince had been killed or not ? It is unworthy of a man in the Duke of Cambridge's high position thus to abuse his authority to the prejudice of a helpless young officer. But the Duke feels an uneasy consciousness that the responsibility for the Prince's death lies on him, for having sanctioned the luckless expedition to the Cape. He cannot blame Lord Chelmsford, who took care to disembarrass himself formally of the Prince, or Colonel Harrison, who excuses himself at the expense of Captain Carey ; so this subordinate officer is made the scapegoat. It is creditable to him that he in his turn seems to have made no attempt to shift the blame from his own shoulders to those of the troopers killed along with the Prince.

We had hoped that the weather had done its worst for us ; but this week the almost ceaseless fall of rain has been the climax of a most inclement season. In old days it would have been believed that the land visited with such a disastrous summer must be accursed by an incensed Deity ; or popular superstition might have accused the Yankee farmers of intriguing with the Powers of Darkness to spoil the British harvest. But men have now ceased to have faith in the Divine government of the world ; and we are referred to the laws of storms or the spots on the sun for explanations of misfortunes which we are no nearer averting now than men were four thousand years ago. In most parts of England the farmers are literally drowned out, and crops of all kinds are ruined—hay, grain, fruit, potatoes, and green crops. A competent judge estimated the loss a week ago at £60,000,000, and this must be greatly increased now. It is terrible to think of the consequences of such a bad harvest coming at the end of a series of unfavourable years. Every class of producers in the country is already suffering severe distress. The farmers are, perhaps, worse off than anybody else, because the enormous importations of corn from America, prevent them getting the high prices for their crops which might otherwise reimburse them to some extent for scanty harvests. But manufacturers in all branches of trade are nearly as badly off ; for, not only does the foreign trade show but slight symptoms of revival, but the home trade becomes more and more contracted. The agriculturists have no money to buy goods with ; the shopkeepers are half ruined by the competition of the co-operative stores ; the immense body of dividend-receivers who have money invested in banks and various kinds of industrial enterprises have had their incomes seriously reduced by the diminished earnings of such businesses ; and merchants and shipowners are at their wits' end how to make money owing to the stress of competition and the diversion of trade into new channels. The wage-receiving class has escaped easily up to this time, as food has been cheap and employers have kept open mines and factories in the expectation of seeing better times. But it is much to be feared that the capital employed as a wage-fund will now be so seriously diminished as to throw large numbers of labouring men out of work during the coming winter months ; and, although the lowest class of Englishmen are not, let French critics say what they like, so brutalized as the corresponding class in France, depicted so faithfully in the pages of M. Zolah's works, I fancy that no English statesman can think without uneasiness of the possible consequences of great distress among the populace of our large towns.

Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. Dicey have written interesting letters from opposite points of view on the present situation in Egypt. Mr. Dicey is right in contending that England has always tried to maintain the authority of the Sultan over Egypt, and that it is France who has departed from her traditional policy in reaffirming the vassalage of Egypt. But he is not equally happy in his argument that the interest of the bondholders is identical with that of the people of Egypt. No doubt, in theory the intervention of the European Powers on behalf of the bondholders ought to benefit the country, because what is sought is economy in the administration of the country. But it is clear that economy is really inconsistent with foreign administration, and this truth will be admitted when the bondholders have got their money at the expense of the native taxpayers. Mr. Dicey thinks England should have seized Egypt for herself ; and there would have been some sense, if not much morality, in such an annexation. But where was the pretext for the seizure ? Ismail Pasha gave Englishmen all the privileges they could desire, and there was not the slightest fear that any Power would endanger the traffic through the Suez Canal. Why not, then, have let Egypt alone ? Certainly, the worst course that could have been chosen was intervention in partnership with France, at the suggestion of Germany. The ex-Khedive described the situation very pithily and accurately when he said that Bismarck wanted to make Egypt the Schleswig-Holstein of France and England.

Mr. John Morley's admirable sketch of Burke, forming the new volume of English Men of Letters, concludes with some remarks which read like the despairing cry of a Philosophical Liberal as he sees the ground slipping from under his feet. "There are many signs," says Mr. Morley, "around us, that the epoch in which the most active political minds worked out the principles of liberalism is for the moment at an end. The historic method fitting in with certain dominant conceptions in the region of natural science, is bringing men round to a way of looking at society for which Burke's maxims are exactly suited." This is certainly an impartial testimony to the growth of a conservatism, even if only "historic" conservatism, among the present generation of English politicians. Mr. Morley himself betrays a stronger feeling of sympathy with Burke than one would have imagined him capable of feeling, and strives hard to prove his perfect disinterestedness throughout a chequered political career, and to explain his conduct in breaking up the Whig party by a subtle philosophical analysis of the finer elements of his character. This is what, I suppose, would be called the subjective mode of writing a biography ; and it is curious to contrast Mr. Morley's clever attempt to reconcile the "Reflections on the French Revolution" with the "Speeches on American Taxation," and to absolve Burke from the reproach of inconsistency, with the blunt way in which a man of genius of our own day, who has succeeded where Burke failed, explains the secession of the high priest of enlightened Whiggism in the eighteenth century to the Tory party by ascribing it to the vulgar motive of a desire to be revenged on the Whig magnates who had excluded him from high office in their own Ministry. The author of "Sybil" describes with all the force of sympathy what he conceives must have been Burke's feelings, when, after he had prepared the triumph of the Whigs, he was not even admitted into the Cabinet of the Coalition Ministry. "Hard necessity made him submit to the yoke, but the humiliation could never be forgotten. Nemesis favours genius ; the inevitable hour at length arrived. A voice like the Apocalypse sounded over England, and was echoed in all the courts of Europe. Burke poured forth the vials of his hoarded vengeance into the agitated heart of Christendom ; he stimulated the panic of a world by the wild pictures of his inspired imagination ; he dashed to the ground the rival who had robbed him of his hard-earned greatness, rended in twain the proud oligarchy that had dared to use and insult him ; and, followed with servility by the haughtiest and most timid of its members, amid the frantic exultation of his country, he placed his heel upon the neck of the ancient serpent." Probably Disraeli understands Burke's character better than Mr. John Morley does ; but at any rate you have in that glowing passage the key to his own character. His writings show that he had studied Burke's career closely, and he evidently learnt the lesson from it not to let himself be used by the Tory nobles as Burke was used by the Whigs. So we find him at all critical moments in the life of the party which he reorganized and consolidated proudly claiming the leadership as his right and refusing to accept any subordinate office, till at length his perseverance raised him, like Burke a mere political adventurer, to the rank of Prime Minister of England.

Mr. Carroll will not, I suppose, leave unanswered Lieutenant Pilkington's reply to his paper on the working of the Rajputana Railway, which has been published, along with a note by Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the India Office, as a Parliamentary paper. It is worth while noting that Mr. Rendel claims for himself the credit—he will hardly claim it ten years hence—of having introduced the narrow gauge into India. The tone of his remarks on Mr. Carroll's paper seems to me unnecessarily arrogant and offensive. He makes, however, an important admission, that where there is a large traffic, the broad gauge is the more economical. This is all that Bombay has ever contended for ; and the controversy is, therefore, narrowed to this question, whether there will be a small or a large traffic on the line from Bombay to the North-West. As the narrow gauge has been irrevocably decided upon for the Western Rajputana line, we shall learn in a few years' time by experience, if this gauge is or is not sufficient for the traffic.

J. M. M.

ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

Downing Street, August 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Denmark.

Sir Richard Wood, K.C.M.G., C.B., late Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in the Regency of Tunis.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

Sir Daniel Brooke Robertson, Kt., C.B., late Her Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

John Kirk, Esq., M.D., Her Majesty's Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17, 5 P.M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 51⅝d., being the same as last week's prices.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 13-16d., received 8 per cent., all above that rate in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 30 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 77; Four-and-a-half ditto, 83—a decline of ⅞ and ⅝ respectively on last week's prices.

(LATEST FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MUTINY.

TESTIMONY OF A SURVIVOR.

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Taimur Sowar, of the Guides, arrived at Lundi Kotal late on the night of the 14th from Kabul. He states that he was in Bala Hissar with Cavagnari and others. On the 3rd, about eight o'clock, the Turkish ordal regiment in Bala Hissar paraded for pay. Daud Shah gave them one month, while they claimed two, and broke. They were close to the Residency, and another regiment was with them. A soldier shouted "Let us kill the Envoy, then the Amir." They rushed into the courtyard of the Residency, and stoned some servants and Guides, and opened fire without orders upon the British officers, who were inside the house. The mutineers then waited for weapons, and returned in a quarter of an hour, during which time the British officers might have escaped.

On their return the mutineers besieged the Residency, and from a commanding position made the roof untenable.

The defenders made a sort of shelter trench on the mud roof, and fired from the windows. The city people joined the mutineers about ten o'clock, and about one, Cavagnari, who was in the shelter trench was struck by a rocket-bullet on the forehead, but only wounded. Jenkyns came up and sent for the munshi to write to the Amir, but the munshi being too frightened to do so, Taimur wrote, stating that the Residency was attacked, and asking for help. The letter was sent by Ghulam Nubbi, a Kabuli, an old Guide sowar. No answer came, and Ghulam Nubbi afterwards told Taimur that the Amir wrote on the letter "If God will, I am just making arrangements."

Cavagnari was helped into the Residency, and attended to by Kelly.

Jenkyns then sent another letter to the Amir stating that Cavagnari was wounded, and demanding speedy assistance. It was sent by a Hindu, who was cut to pieces directly.

About three o'clock Hamilton sent Taimur with a letter promising six months' pay. By that time the mutineers had reached the roof of the Residency. Taimur went armed into the middle of the crowd, who disarmed him, but his life was saved by an officer. Taimur informed them that he bore a promise of six months' pay. They threw him down from the Residency and he fell on the roof of a lower house, and became insensible. He was robbed of all he had, and, on recovering, was taken before General Karim Khan, who commanded the mutinous brigade.

Karim Khan was sitting on his bed surrounded by fifty or sixty men, and on Taimur telling him that he would get six months' pay, he replied, he was helpless, and ordered him to be confined.

Taimur personally knows nothing of what occurred after he left the Residency, which was just being set on fire.

A wounded havildar of the Amir was brought to the house where the Amir was confined, and in return for his extracting a bullet allowed him to escape about daylight next morning. Then he went to the Residency and first saw the corpse of Hamilton lying over a mountain gun which had been brought up. The troops there said that Hamilton had killed about three men with his pistol and two with his sword before being shot. The body was stripped and cut into two pieces but not dishonoured.

A short distance off lay the body of Jenkyns similarly treated.

Taimur did not go into the Residency, but was told that Kelly was lying dead inside, and that Cavagnari was in the room among the wounded when the building caught fire and fell in on him. His body had not been discovered when Taimur left Kabul, but other three officers were burnt in the garden about 100 yards from the Residency.

Taimur believes no other defender of the Residency escaped.

Ghulam Nubbi, to whom Cavagnari gave the letter, is alive and in Kabul, and still has the letter with the Amir's answer.

The Guide sowars who were cutting grass are in Kabul in Meean Khana moholla, but are prevented from leaving. The grass cutters are safe with Sirdar Yahia Khan.

There are no troops on the road from Kabul, nor are there any in Jallalabad or Dakka, nor, as far as Taimur knows, are any coming.

Daud Shah did his best to stop the mutiny, having been sent by the Amir, but he was pulled off his horse, stoned, and wounded with a bayonet. He was alive, but in a dangerous state when Taimur left.

On the afternoon of the attack Sirdar Yahia and Mustaup Habibulla also came to try and stop the disturbance, but were fired at and forced to retire.

ARRIVAL OF SEPOYS WHO ESCAPED THE MASSACRE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

A duffadar and a sowar of the late Envoy's escort passed Shuturgurdan yesterday, and were to reach Ali Kheyl on the 17th inst.

Colonel Tweedie, at Gwalior, is attached to General Bright for general political duties.

Colonel Osborne proceeds to Gwalior temporarily.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE COMMAND OF THE KABUL FORCES.

UMBALLA, SEPT. 17.

A letter received to-day from Simla announces that General Sir Peter Lumsden has been entrusted with full powers over the whole Kabul forces, all communications being made through him to the Viceroy and all orders from the Viceroy to the forces through him.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

UMBALLA, SEPT. 17.

Colonel Burne, Military Secretary to the Government of India, will be succeeded by Sir George Colley.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BRIGADE AT SHUTURGURDAN.

LAHORE, SEPT. 17.

A special telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the Staff of the Brigade now on the crest of the Shuturgurdan is composed as follows:—Colonel Macgregor, Chief Commanding the Brigade; Generals Macpherson, Baker and Massy; Colonel Perkins, Commanding Engineers; Colonel Hunt, Principal Commissariat Officer; Colonel Gordon, Commanding Royal Artillery; Dr. Townsend Principal Medical Officer; Major Hastings, Political Secretary; Major Galbraith, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Kennedy, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Capts. Morton, Farwell, and Brabazon, Brigade Majors; Captains Prettyman, Sherton, and Chamberlain, Aide-de-Camps. Colonel Allen Johnson succeeds Colonel Burke as Military Secretary.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

At the Poona Fine Arts Exhibition to-day, the following prizes were awarded:—Governor's Prize to Major Pullen; Mr. Robertson's to A. B. Fforde; the Lord Bishop's to Captain Strahan; Madras Commander-in-Chief's to Bombardier Wickham; General Burrowes's to Conductor Charde; Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee's to Pestonjee Bomanjee; the Society's first, to R. E. H. Light; second, Lieutenant Giles; J. B. Peile's to Captain Hutchinson; and Mrs Sedgwick's to Mrs. Anderson.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POLO AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 17.

In the Polo match which was played at Poona to-day, Bombay beat Poona Horse by three goals to two.

Messrs. Barton and Gray played well for Bombay and Stewart for Poona Horse.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

A Treaty has been concluded between Russia and China, whereby Russia surrenders Northern Kuldja, but retains the Southern boundary of the River Tekes, including the Passes leading to Kashgar. China pays Russia five million roubles.

THE ZULU WAR.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

Advices received here from Capetown state that Ceteway was captured on the 28th of August by the British.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Arrivals—Malwa, City of Baltimore and Clan Fraser. Departure—Malabar.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76¼
4½ per cent. do.	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	118¾
Bar Silver	51⅝

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, SEPT. 17, 7 A.M.

French Mail steamer Peiho from China arrived.

GALLE, SEPT. 17, 2-40 P.M.

Mail steamer Deccan from Aden arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cnt.	Fort. In.	Fort. cnt.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cnt.
Total previously registered	56	64	65	52	68	47
16 Tuesday	0	3	......		......	
17 Wednesday	......		0	0	0	0
Total	56	67	65	52	68	47
Fall up to 17th Sep. 1878	95	38	105	81	103	89
Do. to 17th Sep. 1877	59	41	49	2	57	99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 17.

CANNANORE, 5-2 p. m.—Weather clear; wind W.; Fall of rain 7 cents.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W.E.; thermometer 82; barometer 29·890.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. 3. N. W. Fall of rain 48 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3 2 p.m.—Weather fair; wind E.; thermometer 86; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 7 cents.

THE judges of the Calcutta High Court have published a judicious rule. Any person intending to apply to be admitted to practise as a pleader in the High Court, shall, after obtaining such certificate, cause to be inserted in the *Calcutta Gazette*, for four successive weeks, a notice of his intention, and shall also give to the Registrar a notice in writing of such intention, accompanied by the said certificate.

THE authorities of the Military Accounts Branch conceived, in the first instance, that the Commander-in-Chief was entitled to batta; but it has been officially ordered that a contrary reading of the G. O. is to prevail. Neither the Commander-in-Chief nor his Staff at head quarters are to receive batta—a very right and proper ruling, for which the *Pioneer* thinks it is not unreasonable to suppose, His Excellency may himself deserve the credit.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, dated Sept. 14, to the *Pioneer*, states:—There is no foundation for the reports current here about an alleged attack on our troops at the Shuturgurdan: the mutineers seeking to promote that seem to have failed. They are trying to organize resistance in various directions, and some are alleged to have appeared near Jallalabad. At the capital, administrative chaos still prevails, but nothing has happened, alarmists notwithstanding, to impede the programme of our Government as already sketched out.

THE 13th N. I. passed through Lahore under the command of the "Lieutenant and Adjutant," who is supported by one probationer. Two subaltern officers in charge of a regiment going on active service! Can anything better show the folly of the present system, so often and so generally condemned?

IN a letter, dated the 7th instant, the Lahore paper's Ali Kheyl correspondent states that two large bodies of mutineers were approaching in the direction of the Shuturgurdan Pass, and endeavouring to raise the tribes on the way.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* of the 15th instant states:—There is a rumour at Mooltan that the 92nd have been defeated with loss. Our contemporary adds:—If Government allowed our Korram correspondent to telegraph, we should be able to test the truth of the rumour at once. If false reports go abroad and create mischief, the Government will have its ridiculous prohibitions against the Press to blame for the result.

THE *Englishman* expresses a hope that the present Kabul campaign will not witness a repetition of the attempt at placing an embargo on the telegraphic wires against communications to the Press.

NAINI TAL was visited by a terrific storm of rain, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and wind, on the night of Thursday, the 11th inst. During the few hours that it lasted, from 9 to 10 inches of rain were registered. Much damage was caused to the roads, and various slips, luckily none of them dangerous, occurred.

CONSIDERING the disorganized condition of the Kabul river valley, the *Civil and Military Gazette* thinks it is obvious that the longer the march into the Khyber is delayed, the greater will the anarchy become, and the more difficult will it be to restore order. "But there is another element of danger which, curiously enough, is overlooked by perhaps nine out of every ten men who interest themselves in this question. We believe that the sole protection which the districts on the northern side of the Kabul possess against an irruption from the direction of the Upper Oxus, consists in the inactivity, or passive resistance—we do not know that it can be called loyalty—of the Chitral Chief. For the present, he resists the overtures of the Fyzabad Khan for a joint demonstration against Amir Yakub. If it is morally certain that the Heratee mutineers were instigated by Russian agents, we know it for an absolute fact that the intrigues of the latter were among the immediate causes of the late outbreak in Badakhshan. However, the danger from this quarter might be averted by a settled government at Kabul, backed by a strong Residency. Chitral commands all the passes leading into the Fyzabad State; and adequate measures for securing the Amir's hold over them ought to be adopted at the next readjustment of Afghan affairs."

ON the subject of the proposed railway up the Bolan Pass, the Allahabad paper remarks:—No one will be able to help regretting that the advice of Sir Andrew Clarke, notoriously in favour of the construction of this line a long while ago, was not taken at the time. However, the line is at all events to be made now—better late than never. Fortunately it has been roughly surveyed, the energetic chief of the department having put this preliminary work in hand in advance of sanction, and some levels have already been taken in the Pass itself. From Sukkur to Dadur, of course, will be very plain sailing. With the passionate enthusiasm for breaks of gauge, wherever these can be created, which distinguishes the non-professional influence so powerful with the Government in railway matters, the present programme appears to contemplate a mountain tramway, presumably on a narrow gauge, from Dadur up through the Pass. If this is a mere temporary expedient, well and good; but we believe there are no reasons against carrying the broad gauge line right on to Quetta. The engineering work which would be required in the Pass would be heavy, but not extraordinary. The total length of the proposed line from Sukkur to Quetta would be 250 miles, and an estimate of the cost of the complete line has put it down at three millions sterling. The make-shift line will, no doubt, cost some very much smaller sum, and its cheapness is certainly in its favour. Reference to the map will show how important this line is in connection with the permanent military occupation of Western Afghanistan, which looks as if it had now become inevitable. When finished, it will put Quetta in direct communication with Kurrachee and in communication, by a slightly circuitous route, with the railway system of Northern India. A question arose when the work was first talked about—and, we believe, recommended to Government by the Minister of Public Works—as to whether it would not be better to choose the Thull-Chotiali route. But though this has been shown, by the experience of General Biddulph's march, to be a far pleasanter route for an army to march on than the Dadur-Bolan route, there are strong reasons in favour of the Dadur line for the purposes of a railway. The other route is infested with hostile or untrustworthy tribes. An army marching through is secure, indeed, from their attacks; and Sir Robert Sandeman, who has been along this road nearly alone, and is a host in himself, can mesmerise Baluchis, or influence them in some way, so that they never think of assailing him. But railway engineers would not be able to exercise the same charms. A Thull-Chotiali railway would be as difficult to construct as to maintain, even though the country would not present abnormal engineering difficulties. True, the country between Sukkur and Dadur is a waterless desert; but the railway once made, that will not matter.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks a line ought to be constructed up the Kurram Valley as well as through the Bolan Pass. If the Government confesses, by at once taking up the construction of the line to Dadur, that camel transport is exhausted in Baluchistan, our contemporary does not see how it can avoid making a similar confession in the Kurrum, nor how it can avoid using all the means in its power to provide itself with such a means of communication as shall enable it to throw the whole resources at its disposal, wherever they may be needed. No doubt a line to Dadur is wanted, but a line to the Kurrum is a necessity that cannot be overlooked.

MR. DURAND, officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, has been placed temporarily on special political duty with the British force under Major-General Sir F. S. Roberts, K.C.B., V.C., with effect from the forenoon of the 9th September.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Lucknow on Wednesday, 27th August, Private Frank William Scott, of the 13th Hussars, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having, at Lucknow, on the 19th of July last, when prisoner in the guard room, 13th Hussars, awaiting promulgation of the sentence of a general court martial, escaped from such confinement before he was set at liberty by proper authority, as also of having deserted from his regiment. Three years of the sentence have to be inflicted in India. Scott, we may add, had four previous convictions recorded against him.

GRAIN imports to Bagdad from India and foreign countries are exempted from Customs' duties for six months.

A PROPOSAL was submitted to Government by the Director General of the Post Office of India, to extend the value payable system to goods transmitted by railway. It was contemplated that the Post Office should undertake, at the instance of the consignor, the delivery of the railway receipt to the addressee, on payment of the value of the goods, the railway engaging not to deliver the goods without production of the receipt. On the receipt being obtained from the Post Office by the addressee, he would take delivery of the goods in the usual way direct from the railway, and the Post Office would then remit the value, obtained from the addressee to the consignor less 2 per cent. commission. No objection was raised by Government to the proposal of the Director General, but before carrying it into effect, the opinion of the Agent, E. I. Railway, and the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras was asked for. The Agent, E. I. Railway, intimates that the matter is not one in which the Railway Company would have any immediate concern, as the goods would only be delivered to the consignee or his order on production of the railway receipt and payment of all charges: but he states that the system is one likely to enhance delay in taking delivery of goods, thereby causing obstruction to the course of railway business, and giving rise possibly to disputes about demurrage. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce considers that the proposed system is not likely to be made use of much, unless a material reduction (to ½ per cent) could be made in the charge of the commission. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce approves of the plan, but fears inconvenience from the divided responsibility of the railway companies and the Post Office. The Madras Chamber of Commerce gives no decided opinion, but raises the question of the desirability of Government undertaking work which private traders would probably do better for themselves, and which would probably give rise to Government being made responsible for lost or damaged goods. In consequence of all what has been advanced above, the Director General of the Post Office has decided not to give effect to the scheme at present.

THE floods in Bengal are causing inconveniences of more kinds than one. The *Englishman* states:—Darbhanga has been so flooded by the late excessive rains and overflowing of the hill streams which pass close to it, that the sites chosen for the new jail, the Government court-houses and police lines have been partially under water. A committee has been urgently called together, consisting of the Magistrate, the Superintending Engineer, and the officiating Inspector General of Jails, to visit the sites chosen and to report on them, or others more suitable if need be, while the floods are yet present or the marks of them remain apparent. We expect the committee will have some difficulty in carrying out their orders, for late accounts stated that the Kumla River had overflowed and burst into the Bagmuttee five miles above Darbhanga, and the united streams then spilled over the country towards the south and east, effecting the station itself, so that the dak bungalow was only approachable by boat, and a large portion of the Tirhut State Railway still further south was carried bodily away leaving the rails at the bottom of the stream and stopping traffic at the spot, passengers having to cross by boat, and the rest of the journey having to be completed by a different train.

NOT long ago a student of the English Constitution discovered that bishops were not peers of the realm but lords of Parliament, and wrote to the *Times* to announce his discovery; his letter was duly published. Another inquirer's researches brought to light the fact that the Regalia were destroyed during the Great Rebellion; and this historical "find" he was permitted to communicate to his countrymen through the *Times*. The climax, however, is reached in the letter of "Canonicus," who writes to the *Times*: "It might interest some of your readers if you were to publish the following account of the Ancient Order of the Sword of Cyprus, taken from a curious old book in Bishop Morley's library, now in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The book is entitled 'the Institution of the Laws and Ceremonies of the Most Noble Order of the Garter,' by Elias Ashmole, dedicated to Charles II., and published in 1672." Apparently the *Times* agrees with its correspondent as to the value of his discovery, and duly prints the extract from the "curious old book," which of course is none other than Ashmole's "Order of the Garter," which is as familiar to all the world as the author's friend Selden's "Titles of Honor," or his father-in-law Dugdale's "Baronage," or as the author himself must be to every one who has ever heard of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. We may next expect to see a letter in the *Times* from some fortunate investigator who has just discovered an "entertaining romance purporting to be the history of a tub," or a "curious old book" relating to the experiences of one Crusoe on a remote island.

AN interesting account of the death of the Duc d'Enghien is given in the memoirs of Mdme. de Rémusat, which are now being published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. On the evening before it occurred, Mdme de Rémusat remarked that Mdme. Bonaparte was unusually sad; and as they were driving together to Malmaison she learned that the reason was that Bonaparte had sent M. de Coulaincourt to the frontier to arrest the Duc d'Enghien. The wife of the First Consul had pleaded with Napoleon that the Duke's life should be spared but in vain. "Women," he said, "must not interfere in such matters. My policy requires a *coup d'état*; this will enable me to act more mildly in future, while if I show mercy in the present case I shall be exposed to a whole series of conspiracies. The Royalists would have compromised me, and I must therefore set myself right with the Jacobins. Besides, the Duc d'Enghien is implicated in the conspiracy of Georges Cadoudal; he disturbs France, scrves the English, and influences the army by his military qualities; while after his death the troops would entirely give up the cause of the Bourbons. In politics a death which gives peace to the country is not a crime." On the following day Mdme. Bonaparte told Mdme. de Rémusat that the Duke would arrive that evening in Paris, and would be shot at Vincennes. She added that Murat was constantly exciting the First Consul against the Duke, and suggesting to him that the Jacobins were furious at the moderation shown by the Government. At dinner Bonaparte remarked that Mdme. de Rémusat looked very pale, and asked her why she had not put on rouge. "There are two things," he said, "which are becoming to women: rouge and tears." He seemed in very good spirits, and joked with his wife "with more freedom than propriety." Next morning M. Savary came to tell Mdme. Bonaparte that all was over. The Duke behaved with great courage, refusing to have his eyes bandaged and only begging the soldiers not to miss him. Eugene Beauharnais and several generals approved of the execution, and the leader of the Jacobins said of Napoleon, "Now he belongs to us." Bonaparte afterwards asked his wife whether Mdme. de Rémusat was much impressed with the news, to which Josephine answered that she burst into tears on hearing it. "That is natural," he said; "she did what a woman ought to do; but all will soon be quiet again, and people will admit that I did not do a foolish thing." General Hullin, who played the principal part in the arrest and execution, was richly rewarded by Napoleon, who, however, always disliked him afterwards, saying: "His presence disturbs me; I do not like the recollections he awakens in me." On the day after the execution Napoleon was silent during dinner; but when it was over, he said, as if answering himself: "At any rate, they now know what I am capable of, and it is to be hoped they will leave me alone." After dinner he spoke with M. de Fontanes about various French kings. Henry IV., he said, was not a great man; for he wanted dignity. "A Sovereign must avoid being good-natured. It is foolish to remind people that one is a man like themselves. Alexander the Great showed a true political instinct in tracing his descent from a god."

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Apollo Bandar this evening instead of to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra S. S. Bengal, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th instant at 10 a. m. Prepayment of postage at 3 annas per ½ oz. is compulsory. No registered letters will be received for despatch by the above opportunity.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 6th inst., was 58 feet and 9 tenths; total rainfall up to d to 72 inches and 16 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 8 tenths; total rainfall up to date 96 inches.

SALE OF THE NEW ALEXANDRA MILLS.—It is Mr. E. D. Sassoon, not Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., whose offer of Rs. 6,10,000 for the purchase of the New Alexandra Mills has been accepted by the official liquidators.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Succoram Mullaree was sentenced yesterday to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a wooden box, valued 2 annas, belonging to Kisson Cullian.

THEFT.—A Hindu, named Gunnoo Somajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan on three separate charges of theft of brass vessels belonging to three different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mount Road on view of the body of a Hindu woman named Radhee, who committed suicide on the night previous by drowning herself in a well at that locality. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Kallidass Doorga and Shaligram Dhuona, two Ramoshis in the employ of Mr. Lovett, the proprietor of the Steam Laundry at Chinchpokli were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing four brass smoothing boxes, valued Rs. 44, the property of their master. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RECKLA-DRIVER IN TROUBLE.—Rhogay Gunnee, a *reckla* driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee for omitting to make over to the Commissioner of Police a sum of Rs. 23 left by the owner thereof in his public conveyance. The property being recovered from the prisoner, was ordered to be sent to the Commissioner of Police to be made over to the proper party.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the court yesterday, discharges were granted by Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Commissioner, to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Tyebjee Adumjee, a sewer of gunny bags, Rs. 2,813. Raghunath Sunkerjee, a carpenter, Rs. 1,028. Dinshaw Framjee Davur, unemployed, Rs. 4,965. Bhowanishanker Coobeir, a contractor, Rs. 2,325. John Barretto, assistant shunter B. B. and C. I. Railway, Rs. 979. Paul Correya and James William, Rs. 4,720. Sorabjee Byramjee Randeria, Rs. 729. Janardhun Ramchunder, a Government pensioner, Rs. 1,870. Purmanundas Bulakidas, Rs. 866. Babajee Narayen, a turban-folder, Rs. 406. Nowrojee Jamasjee Patell, Rs. 2,239. Joseph Charles D'Cunha, clerk G. I. P. Railway Offices, Rs. 2,239. Tookaram Esujee, a bricklayer, Rs. 1,798. Davidas Petamber, a mehta, Rs. 2,273. Bala Babajee Dewrekar, a goldsmith, Rs. 515. Sayana Nagu, a bricklayer, Rs. 1,587.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played yesterday between two teams composed of members of the Gymkhana, entitled respectively "The Patriarchs" and "The Rest." The "old uns" won with a lot of runs to spare, a result which was mainly due to the fine stand made by Tennent and Moore, the two first men in, and who contributed, Tennent 27 and Moore 62. The following are the scores:—

PATRIARCHS.

T. H. Moore, c Richardson, b Steel	62
W. M. Tennent, c W. E. Young, b Rich	27
L. R. W. Forrest, b Richardson	1
H. Macleane, b Rich	15
W. A. Baker, l b w, b Richardson	0
W. Lang, b Richardson	0
A. Huson, c Mull, b Richardson	0
H. Maxwell, st Young, b Richardson	2
C. H. Byrne, not out	1
G. W. Read, b Steel	0
b 1, l b 2, w 2	5
	113

THE REST.

H. A. Richardson, c Byrne, b Lang	6
F. Hensley, b Moore	11
W. E. Young, b Moore	9
F. L. Steel, b Macleane	20
E. C. Rich, c and b Moore	3
W. Gardner, c sub, b Macleane	2
A. G. Harrison, b Macleane	13
Arthur Mull, c and b Moore	0
W. F. Whitehead, absent	
E. P. Pinhey, c and b Moore	7
E. Giles, not out	0
l b l, w 4, n b 2	7
	80

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 16th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th September, submitting application by Bhicajee Framjee Bhaisaheb for a lease for 50 years of 222 2-9 square yards land on Moody Bay Port Trust Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years' and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minute by members of Land Committee approving of the lease being granted. Resolution—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 12th September, submitting application by Gopall Megjee for a lease for 50 years of 186 6-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minute by members of Land Committee approving of lease being granted. Resolution—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read Government Resolution No. 671, dated 10th September, intimating that the Defence Committee are satisfied with the provision proposed to be made at Sunken Rock Light-house for the introduction of electric cables and for obtaining an out-look in every direction. Resolution—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. G. A. Kittredge, dated 15th instant, intimating that he would propose that notice be given to the occupiers of the temporary buildings at the corner of the eastern boulevard and the road leading from Hornby Row to the Frere Road that the buildings must be removed by 1st November. Read memo. from Traffic Manager, dated 16th instant, intimating that the monthly rent derived from the buildings in question is Rs. 40-14-5. Resolution.—The tenants referred to should get notice to remove by 1st November.

SCINDIA AT ALLAHABAD.—His Highness General the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior arrived at Allahabad yesterday (Monday) morning by special train. He was received at the station by Lieutenant-General Ewart and staff, and a guard of honour from the 35th Native Infantry: Mr. Markham, C.S., Magistrate of Allahabad, being also in attendance. A salute of 21 guns was fired, and an escort of the 16th Bengal Cavalry accompanied the Maharajah to his residence in the city. His Highness remains in Allahabad for two days to perform the ceremonies connected with the Hindu festival of the Pitrpak-ki-Amawas. We believe he has been paying a visit to Holkar, who is ill.—*Pioneer*.

UPPER BURMA.

II.

I CONCLUDED the last paper with two extracts from articles on Burma, one opposed to, and the other rather in favour of, the annexation of Upper Burma. I also gave my humble opinion against annexation. I will before leaving this subject give a few more reasons why I hold this opinion. It would be a very unwise policy, more costly and, perhaps, even more dangerous than the rectification of our scientific frontier in India has proved to be, because we should be in continual hot water with all the wild and lawless tribes of the Chino-Burmese Frontier, and we know not with whom we might have to disagree. A misty, quite unknown, and hostile country lies southwards and eastwards of Upper Burma. The district of Bhamo is at present a very unhealthy one; the fever is at certain times and seasons very deadly. My native servants were all taken ill, and to save them from impending death I had to send them over to India. My fellow-traveller, although he daily took quinine, had a sharp attack after arrival at Rangoon, and his domestics fared no better than my own. I had fever over ten years ago, and it culminated in an attack of a very dangerous kind, which laid me prostrate for six months in England, but I think this having passed away, the fever demon was expelled, and probably I may be proof against jungle-fever now. I never experienced any discomfort at Bhamo, except latterly from indifferent food owing to the non-arrival of expected stores. This district will remain unhealthy until the jungle is cleared away to a great extent, and the low lying lands drained and cultivated. There is again the impossibility, until this is done, of locating any troops between Mandalay and the frontier of Upper Burma around Bhamo, or even of organising an effective rural police. There is the labour question: the country is very thinly peopled, there are hundreds of thousands of acres without a living soul upon them. Eventually, I believe, Upper Burma must be peopled from Lower Burma, and by people too from beyond the seas to a great extent, as I will eddeavour to show hereafter. In a century or two at most, the present Burman, like the New Zealand Maori, will vanish before advancing civilization. The Burman is good at cultivation and festivities, but can have no abiding place as a distinct race, when other races impugn upon them, more especially, as they allow their women more freedom of "selection," to borrow from Darwin, in the matter of mating than any other nation I have come across. Our policy with regard to Upper Burma, then, would appear to be to place upon the throne, and guide him aright, a sensible and popular prince like the Nyaungyan Prince, and put our representative at the Court of Mandalay in a position truly worthy of the great nation he represents; in fact he should be Prime Minister, and under the King supreme, and without appearing to rule, should do so. At present he has no more power at Mandalay than the meanest of the King's officials. Were I permitted I could, with reference to this very Nyanyaung Prince, "a tale unfold," which would astonish a good many 'innocent persons, merchants, warriors, and politicals. I met him personally, being introduced to him at Rangoon on his flight from Mandalay to Calcutta at the end of last year, about the time of "the massacre of the innocents." I will describe him hereafter as he appeared to me.

After sojourning for a month at Bhamo—I had only intended to remain 14 days, but man proposes and our destiny disposes—and from circumstances over which I had no control, I was a prisoner at Bhamo, and just as Mengden Meng lay adying, under the Golden Htu, or spire of his teakwood palace, at Mandalay, I left Bhamo for the latter place. Rumours hideous and ghastly had reached us at Bhamo, of awful doings in the golden palace, and doubts had arisen whether I should be able to quit the Political Agency at all, and reach British territory, as it was said no steamer could come from Mandalay, and if I went I should have to travel in a "dug out." I was quite prepared for this alternative (Mr. H. L. F. Barbe, B. C. S., actually did so some time afterwards) although I did not understand the language, and possessed no arm of any kind. Indeed, as regards this last fact, lay my chief security against maltreatment, simply because I had nothing but my life to lose. Among lawless races, when travelling alone, this is, I think, a decided advantage, because there is no temptation in the shape of property, to procure which my death might have been certain. Even had I been stuck round with rifles and revolvers, like a Gatling gun, what could have been done? A few men might have been shot, but what would they have been among so many? The Woon (governor) I think was rather against me, as the following anecdote may show. On arriving at Bhamo, I had expressed a wish, through the Political Agent, to pay my respects to the Woon of the province, but he coolly sent word that he was busy. This in Burmese official parlance simply means "he may go to Hongkong for me." I was only a "Kulla," a common term applied by the Burmese to all nations to the west of their country. What was the use of seeing me? Eventually about a fortnight afterwards he sent to say that he would see me, the Political Agent, and my fellow traveller; I sent back a polite message that "I was indisposed." The Political Agent did not desire to go to him for reasons of his own. Still with the conceit inherent in the Burman official's breast he could hardly believe we would not come. My fellow traveller having more of our first female parents nature about him than myself, and having procured a pony from the Missionaries, rode off at 8 a.m. one fine day, by desire to see the Woon. He found a neat little table laid out for three; of course he made the usual polite excuses for the non-appearance of two of the party, and having through an interpreter conversed a little with the Woon, and then having taken a cup of tea, he presented the Woon with an old pattern infantry chako, with lace, brass chain, and ball complete, as a souvenir of his visit. I should much like to know whether the Woon ever wore this over his top knot, while dressed in a silken "Putsoe," or cloth about five yards long and one broad, gracefully folded round the loins, and then thrown on the shoulders like a Scotch plaid; if he did, he must have looked sufficiently comical. The Political Agent and myself were much tickled at this original idea of "nozzur," or offering, suggesting itself to the mind of my quiet, sober, and rather silent friend. I think it was because I had not gone to see the Woon that he put all manner of difficulties in my way, when I wished to leave by "dug out" for Mandalay; but I may be doing him an injustice, and he may only have been fearful of my fate, this being the most charitable view I adopted in the long run. However, no such alternative as descending the river in a "dug out" arose, as on the 2nd October, about 7 a. m., my little Muhammadan slave, who hated Bhamo and the "dug out" method of travelling, cordially came running to my bed side, shouting with joyful countenance and trembling with excitement, "Master, master, see steamer done come." And so it bad; and after remaining a couple of days longer, while she took in the mails and any cargo there was, I proceeded with my companion on board, and bade adieu to the Political Agent, thanking him for his kindness and hospitality to my *companion de voyage* and to myself during our stay at the Agency. Embarked on board the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamer Rangoon, we left for Mandalay, and as the current was rapid, the river in high flood, and the steamer a fast one, we soon lost sight of Bhamo. This steamer, very shortly after our trip in her, struck on a sunken rock off Prome, and went to the bottom; fortunately no lives were lost, although all narrowly escaped being blown high into air, as the rock penetrated her bottom a few feet in front of the boilers. We arrived safely and without incident at Mandalay, in about 14 hours steaming; as we anchored at night, of course we were nearly two days on board. On arriving at Mandalay, I went to the Residency to see my late lamented friend, Mr. Shaw, C.I.E., the Resident who informed me that Mngden Meng had been officially reported as having departed this life on 4th October, 1878, and had since been lying in state at the Palace; the English Chaplain and a few other "Kullas," having divested their feet of shoes, were admitted to view the remains, the day after death, and the Chaplain informed me that the appearance was such as to lead him to believe that death had been very recent. I had myself an idea that Mengden Meng had died much earlier, and that the fact had been concealed by the Chief Queen and a certain Cabal until their schemes with regard to a successor were matured; but apparently I was mistaken. From what has since occurred, she and her Cabal might have even then been guilty of any atrocity, however dreadful. The Nyanyaung Prince, his younger brother, their wives and little ones had escaped from the palace, and had taken refuse, to the number of 42 souls, with Mr. Shaw, at the Residency, who pluckily refused to give them up on any account when formally requested to do so by the Court Cabal. This clique have since made away with in the most cruel and shocking manner, every scion of the house of Meugden Mang, said to number over 80 souls, save one, the King's elder brother, deposed by Mengden Meng in 1853, and who is but a feeble old fool, given only to witnessing cock-fights and smoking the while. The Nyanyaung Prince, his brother, and half brother, with some of their relatives, including the mother of two former, of the blood royal, and her daughter, both ironed and in prison now at Mandalay; the half brother was at Rangoon, and so escaped destruction; the other ten and their belongings subsequently found their way to Calcutta through the kindness of the British Government, and with their followers, became the guests for a time of Sir Ashley Eden, a former Chief Commissioner of British Burma. They are now the guests of the Government of India. The late King in his deathpangs called for all his sons, as he wished to send all but his warned successor to the respective provinces which had been given over to each "to eat," as it is called in Court language. But the Princes suspected some evil designs, more especially the Nyanyaung who was the supposed named successor; they had all been in strict seclusion, almost amounting to rigorous imprisonment, since Mengden Meng had been seriously ailing, and they at once made violent efforts to escape, none succeeding in doing so save those already named, and the rest were then and there cleansed and dressed, and taken before the King, who was by this time *in articulo mortis*, and much too far gone to understand perfectly what was going on, and was besides being closely watched by the Chief Queen and her friends. The Princes who were thus dragged as it were before their dying father, kissed his feet, and were almost at once removed, not to their respective provinces to live in peace, but to a prison, were ironed, and eventually suffered the most horrible deaths, each and all save Theebaw, the present King, placed on the throne by the Chief Queen and her clique for reasons of their own. Their calculations, however, were considerably upset, as Theebaw did not prove so tractable as was anticipated by these friends.

On the morning of the 7th October, 1878, about 10 a.m., Mengden Meng was placed in his sarcophagus, and sealed up, in presence of Mr. Shaw, C.I.E., many British subjects, and a large concourse of people, with a considerable body of soldiery. The Royal Family was, of course, present in state to witness the ceremonies. Thus passed away one who had ruled his country for quarter of a century, had built Mandalay, and had done many works of merit, including the erection of the Rev. Mr. Mark's pretty little wooden Christian Church, at Mandalay; a monarch who, take him with all his faults, ruled his people in a fatherly way, and left behind him over fifty widows of sorts, and over 100 children of all ages, male and female, from about 7 to 35 years. His chief work the Yankun-town Pagoda, he did not live to complete; it was a very ambitious design, and his Chief Engineer hinted to him that it would take about 80 years to build, whereat he flew in a rage and ordered him out of his presence. The Chief Engineer departed speedily, and never alluded to the subject again. I was of course invited to attend the funeral obsequies, but having left everything in the shape of uniform, or the decent quiet plain clothes of London life behind me, I could not accept an invitation to sit on an elephant in company with our beloved Queen's representative at the last rites of a friendly monarch, dressed in an arrangement of knickerbocker grey, while the representative was in full diplomatic gilding on a blue ground. I was undoubtedly in the right, and only regretted the absence of suitable clothing, more especially so as the night before the funeral some difficulty arose at the Residency as to whether Mr. Shaw might go with his rapier. He had firmly but courteously and temperately said that he would attend only in his full diplomatic dress, when replying to the invitation sent to him by the Kinwoon Mengyee, or Prime Minister. The point was gracefully yielded, this Prime Minister being perhaps the sole representative of law and order, as we understand these terms, having been to London, Paris, St. Petersburgh, Berlin and Vienna. Mr. Shaw therefore attended in full fig, seated on a monster elephant, and accommodated with a chosen few of his officials and friends, in a box-like structure made of bamboo and matting and thatch, well carpeted, and so witnessed the solemn and doubtless imposing ceremony of disposing of the remains of Mengden Meng. These ceremonies concluded, he retired as he had appeared. This gave rise to the idea that the "shoe question" was for ever settled. Even the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, able, honest, quiet Mr. Aitchison, imagined it was so, and told me in a note he believed that any one might go and see the golden foot properly shod. He did not know, as I did, that Mr. Shaw had not gone into the holy of holies. The Burmese official custom of etiquette still holds good, and I for one believe that so long as there is a King and a palace, this etiquette that every one entering the palace and the audience hall will have to remove his shoes, endeavour to recline gracefully on his ombilicus (the naked English word might shock some people who like to call a shovel an implement of husbandry), and be as "umble" as Uriah Heep will prevail even unto the end. Not even will the British representative, the representative I may say of the best, wisest, and most beloved monarch, as well as the most powerful Empress the world has beheld, be permitted to enter the Royal precincts at Mandalay without so demeaning himself, because no King would like to be the one who had gone down to posterity as having broken through ancient prerogatives—so conservative are they. It may be in the recollection of some why this shoe question assumed such portentous proportions. The circumstance which gave rise to its importance is simple and is as follows:—When Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, a Burmese Envoy and suit to match came to Calcutta from Mandalay on polite nothings bent, but they entered the Viceroy's audience hall with heads and feet both covered and without the umbilical prostration, his Lordship performed, notwithstanding, his part of the contract. Lord Northbrook advanced down the carpet to where the line should be drawn, when meeting an envoy of this calibre, when he said in a clear, calm voice, "Gentlemen of the envoy from His Majesty the King of Burma, I observe you have on the present occasion neither conformed to your own customs nor to those of our Court. In future British officials resorting to the Court of Mandalay will not conform to your customs of court etiquette." Our officials had always hitherto religiously done so. When Mr. Shaw attended the funeral of Mengden Meng the local Rangoon press shouted joyfully that the shoe question was at last finally and for ever settled. Whether they ever acknowledged that they had halloed before they were out of the wood I know not, but it is a fact, as I have stated, that no "Kulla" or other person can go into the presence of the "golden foot" without removing his shoes and endeavouring painfully to perform the umbilical trick of prostration.—QUINTIN DURWARD in *Madras Mail*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

TEWFIK'S INAUGURATION.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times."*)

CAIRO, Aug. 16.

CAIRO was awake early on the morning of the 14th, and the streets through which the long expected firman was to pass were alive with the somewhat apathetic but good-natured crowd that always assembles for an Egyptian "fantasia." Perhaps the most striking characteristic of an Oriental crowd is its utter indifference to any explanation of the circumstances calling it forth. A few spoke of the "Effendina Ghedid" (new Viceroy) and of a great man who had come from Stamboul, but I doubt whether 10 per cent. among the numerous spectators cared a piastre whether it were Ismail or Tewfik, or Fuad or Halim to whom honour was to be paid. It had got about that there was to be a fantasia—that meant a certain amount of soldiers, music, people in uniform, and firing of guns. All this was worth looking at and listening to; so they went to enjoy the show.

I had found out the previous day that it was difficult to get access to the chief ceremony. Zeky Pasha, generally most complacent of masters of the ceremonies, had little sympathy with the representatives of the Press. Was there not the *Moniteur Officiel* to record the whole proceedings; and what more could the public require? Only some 500 were to be admitted, and recent reforms had so increased the number of public officials in Egypt that it was impossible to find room for a mere civilian who had not even a claim on the Government to recommend him to consideration. But the Viceroy himself proved more complaisant, and, thanks to him, I was furnished with the necessary pass.

By 8 o'clock the select 500 had scaled the citadel hill, and were at once ushered into the magnificent hall specially reserved for such occasions. Entering one faced an alcove in which was the throne; the right side of the room was filled with Consuls-General in full uniform and European officials; on the opposite side were seated the heads of the different religious bodies—Moslem, Christian, and Jew—nearly all impartially decorated with the Osmanieh or Medjidieh, and behind them again the Chamber of Deputies and the native notables. In the centre of the room was a crimson pulpit, from which the firman was to be read. Looking through a window facing the throne we saw the military drawn up in a square, and punctually at half-past 8 the Egyptian National Anthem advised us of the approach of the Khedive, attended by the Princes and Ministers. Looking worn and pale, Tewfik Pasha passed quickly to the throne, and awaited, standing, the arrival of the Turkish Ambassador for a weary quarter of an hour. Presently the square becomes alive with innumerable outriders, in every imaginable military costume; a regiment of Cuirassiers that would do credit to the French Cavalry, another regiment armed *cap-à pie* in chain armour; more outriders, and lastly, the State carriage, drawn by eight horses, with postillions, in the well known scarlet livery, from which descends Ali Bey Fuad, a short, black-bearded Turk, accompanied by the firman, rather bigger than himself. The Viceroy crosses the hall, and meets him at the head of the staircase, kisses and places to his forehead the unwieldy document, consigns it to his chief secretary, Talaat Pasha, who treats it with the same respect, and bears it to the pulpit at the foot of the throne. Meanwhile the Viceroy leads Ali Bey Fuad to the right of the throne, and, all standing, Talaat Pasha commences the reading of the document amid the thunder of artillery. The most perfect Turkish scholar would be excused from any description of its contents, for the low monotone of the secretary was drowned in the noise of the salute. The firman read, again kissed, and deposited in safety, an Imam advanced and shouted a benediction.

So ended the ceremony which proclaims Tewfik the first legitimate Khedive of Egypt. Afterwards the Viceroy held a reception, which differed little from others of the same nature, except, in what to me was a novelty, the presence of some 500 brightly scrubbed, little representatives of young Egypt, the scholars of the naval, military, and civil schools, who came to be presented to their young Sovereign, always noted for the interest he has taken in the education of his countrymen.

MERV.

ALTHOUGH the Russian expedition to Merv is attracting a great deal of attention just now, few people know how the Merv question first arose, and no one knows exactly how many men have now been sent against the place. The *Daily News* has a correspondent with the expeditionary column. He forwards, however, but little information as to the composition of the Russian forces; and, indeed, in the absence of a field-post, finds it difficult to send news of any kind. The correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette* has complained publicly of the obstacles thrown in his way, and doubtless in the way of all correspondents attached to the operating army; and the end of it will be that no one will hear much about the expedition to Merv until after the place has been taken—unless, which is likely enough, it should be found impossible for the present to reach it. Khiva had been approached by all sorts of routes and under the most varied circumstances before it at last fell. Prince Bekovitch, under the reign of Peter the Great, entered Khiva in summer at the head of some three thousand men; but, neglecting to take proper precautions, was surprised and with nearly the whole of his troops put to death. General Perovski, in the Czar Nicholas's time, marched against Khiva in the winter; but, after losing the greater part of his army in the snow, found himself compelled to trace his steps. General Kaufmann made a summer campaign; and, though one of his columns had to turn back, both the Orenburg column and the column from Tashkend succeeded in getting without mishap, and without undue delay, to their destination. Merv will doubtless be as persistently attacked as was Khiva; and, if necessary, from as many different points. Troops may be despatched against it not only from the Caspian Sea, whence started the expedition by which Merv at this moment is threatened, but also from Khiva and from Persia.

The object of the expedition to Merv is, like so many such expeditions, twofold. There is always a Russian prisoner at Merv whom the Russian Government has a perfect right—if it likes to move an army for that purpose—to try and liberate; and since the English campaign in Afghanistan there has existed a political necessity for Russia to raise her fallen prestige among the populations of Central Asia. If the Afghans, though enjoying the countenance of Russia, were unable to defy England, it must be shown by way of counterpoise that the Tekke Turkomans of Merv cannot maintain their independence in spite of Russia's desire to subjugate them. The Russian expedition to Khiva of 1839 was caused by the English occupation of Cabul; and the Russian march to Merv now in course of execution may similarly be attributed to the position recently taken up by the English in Afghanistan. Some years ago it was the generally received opinion among those who occupied themselves with such matters that if Russia should propose to invade or menace India, her line of approach would lie through Balkh and Cabul. "They are steadily advancing towards India," wrote the late Mr. MacGahan in his account of the Khivan expedition, "and they will, sooner or later, acquire a position in Central Asia which will enable them to threaten it. Should England be engaged in a European war, and not show herself sufficiently accommodating on the Bosphorus, then, indeed, Russia would probably strike a blow at England's Eastern Empire." Mr. MacGahan did not think the Russians would do much in that way for some time to come. But he believed that when a railroad had been laid from Samara to Samarcand the question would assume a very different look. "Suppose stores to have been collected at Samarcand in advance," he wrote, "an army one hundred thousand strong might by means of a railroad be concentrated at Kerki. From Kerki to Kunduz, along the Valley of the Oxus, is only two hundred and fifty miles, and an army might make this distance easily in twenty days. The annexation of Bokhara and occupation of Kerki would therefore be the next step in the advance of the Russians on India. Bokhara is at present completely under Russian tutelage, and I believe no existing agreement prevent the Russians from occupying that country; and, Bokhara occupied, the Russian frontier would be within one hundred and fifty miles of Cabul." It was not, indeed, until after the occupation of Khiva that the idea of Russia's advance towards India by way of Merv and Herat came to be entertained. Merv was scarcely ever mentioned in connection with Russia designs on India prior to 1873; and it derived much of the importance now attached to it from incidents which occured immediately after the capture of the Khivan capital. General Golwatchoff had made his notorious raid upon an encampment of unfortunate Turkomans; and General Kryshanoffsky, governor of Orenburg, predicted immediately afterwards that the effect of the want on attack would be to cause endless war between the Turkomans and the Russians. "It will now be necessary," he observed, "to have expeditions against the Turkomans for many years. It will be a second Caucasus, and in the end we shall find ourselves obliged to take Merv, which will undoubtedly lead to complications with England." The Turkomans attacked with so much cruelty by General Golwatchoff were, it is true, Turkomans of the Yomud tribe, whereas the Turkomans around Merv are of the Tekke tribe. But according to General Kryshanoffsky Tekkes and Yomuds would be sure to make common cause; and, as a matter of fact, the Yomud Turkomans, after the savage onslaught made upon them by the Russians, asked and obtained leave from the Tekke Turkomans to emigrate to their country. Very few of them, as Mr. MacGahan says, did really emigrate. But the alliance between the two tribes foretold by General Kryshanoffsky has taken place; while his prediction as to the Russians finding themselves compelled to make expeditions against the Turkomans for many years, so that in the end they would be obliged to take Merv, "which would undoubtedly lead to complications with England," seems to be in course of fulfilment.

If the Russians are bent on seizing Merv, it cannot matter much whether they do so from the force of circumstances or in the execution of a design. We have seen what the circumstances were which, according to General Kryshanoffsky, could not but impel the Russians towards Merv. As to designs, it has already been stated that up to 1873 Merv had scarcely been spoken of in connection with Central Asian politics. It is not indeed until 1873 that any mention of Merv can be found in the diplomatic papers relating to Central Asia. The correspondence, however, respecting Central Asia presented to Parliament in 1873 contains a despatch from Mr. Ronald Thomson at Teheran to Lord Clarendon, dated March 14, 1869, in which it is suggested that, as the Russians will find it very difficult to establish communications across the desert from the Caspian Sea to the Oxus, they would probably, after a series of unsuccessful experiments, abandon that idea and seek a more practicable route along the Attrek, following the course of that river eastward, and then skirting along the hills of the north of Bojnoord and Kochan in the direction of Merv, which is not more than four marches from the Oxus and within ten of Herat. In forwarding Mr. Ronald Thomson's despatch to Lord Clarendon, Mr. Alison wrote a letter setting forth that "the formation of a route along the Attrek River would afford matter for serious consideration to Persia," but without suggesting that it could in any direct way affect the interests of England. Oddly enough, the question of Merv, as bearing upon the Central Asian question generally, was first brought forward not by England, but by Russia, which as represented by Prince Gortschakoff, affected to believe that designs upon Merv were entertained by the late Shere Ali. The Ameer of Afghanistan was accused of "endeavouring to induce the Tekke Turkomans, a tribe occupying lands to the south of Khiva, to acknowledge his sovereignty." This would have amounted to including Merv, the chief town of the Tekke Turkoman country, within the Afghan dominions. But as no one knew anything of this endeavour on the part of Shere Ali except Prince Gortschokoff the affair was soon lost sight of. A few months afterwards, however, Mr. Stremvoukoff, director of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Foreign Office, remarked, in speaking of the Afghan frontier question, that "probably no objection would be made to include Khoja Sali, the last Afghan post westward on the Oxus, within it; but that great care would be required in tracing a line thence to the south, as Merv and the country of the Turkomans were becoming commercially important." How new signs of Merv's commercial importance had recently manifested themselves was not set forth. A place, however, may be commercially important and strategically important at the same time; and it was not inaccurate, though it may have been insufficient, to describe Merv, which commands roads and is traversed by caravans in every direction, as "commercially important." Not forming part of the Afghan dominions, Merv was naturally not included within the Afghan frontier. Merv, according to the best maps, is on the same parallel, or nearly so, with Khoja Sali, the most western point of Afghan territory on the Oxus; so that if, as Mr. Stremvoukoff put it, "care had not been taken in drawing the line"—if, for instance, the line had been drawn due west—any arrangement binding not to interfere with Afghanistan would have bound her to leave Merv alone. She expressly demanded, however, that Merv should be left outside the boundary, and did this after she had already informed the English Government that, if the Ameer of Afghanistan claimed to exercise sovereignty over the Tekke Turkomans, his claims would not be recognized.

Russia, then, has more than once made known her views on the subject of Merv; and has hinted, as plainly as the ordinary forms of diplomatic language will permit, that she may feel it necessary some day to seize it, and that meanwhile she will not allow it to fall into the hands of any one else. It is apparently, however, much easier to form plans for advancing against it than actually to reach it. Sir Bartle Frere observed a few years ago in the *Quarterly Review* that if Merv was not already a Russian garrison that was simply "because Russia believed such occupation would bring matters to an undesirable crisis with England, and not from any strategical difficulty in the necessary movements on the part of Russia." General Kryshanoffsky, however, seems to have known more about the matter when he declared that the country of the Tekke Turkomans would prove to Russia "a second Caucasus."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SPEECH AT CAPETOWN.

MR. FORBES'S REPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I ask your permission to make some remarks on a subject that seems to me to have something more than a mere personal interest.

In Lord Chelmsford's speech at Capetown, of which you to-day print the text, there occur the following sentences: "Possessing as I now do such substantial proofs of your confidence and regard, I should have been content to pass by without comment the serious misrepresentations regarding my conduct of the war which have appeared from time to time in the public Press. So important a public question, however, is mixed up with the personal one that I feel compelled to take the earliest opportunity of expressing my opinion upon it. Gentlemen, if party feelings and political bias are to be allowed in the future to colour the writings and warp the judgment of those newspaper correspondents accompanying our armies when in the field, and if, whilst active operations are actually going on, persistent attempts to lower the General in the estimation of those he is commanding, are to be considered as not exceeding the licence granted to the Press, I foresee that the gravest consequences to our arms must ensue, and I fear that the proper conduct of a campaign will become almost impossible."

It is not for me to dwell on Lord Chelmsford's divergence from the decorous and self-respecting line of action adopted by all previous commanders of British armies, who have chosen in dignified silence to let themselves be known by their deeds—and by their deeds alone. I do not comment on the novelty of bidding for the fleeting and capricious breath of the *aura popularies*, in what, with all respect, as a marked affinity to a stump oration. Lord Chelmsford complains specifically that he has been misrepresented, and insinuates with a breadth about which there can be no mistake, that "party feelings and political bias" have furnished the discreditable motive for such misrepresentation.

If Lord Chelmsford has indeed been misrepresented by the correspondents accompanying his army, he has been misrepresented with a strange malignity of unanimity. I have opened the files of your contemporaries almost at random, and have taken the trouble to jot down a few casual excerpts from the communications of their correspondents with Lord Chelmsford. Under date May 23rd, the correspondent of the *Times* writes, "It is a pity that a definite plan had not been decided on before the stores were sent to Conference Hill. Orders have been countermanded, and there is general uncertainty. What is wanted is a bolder determination." May 30th, he states that by the advance of Wood and Newdigate on the same line, "it appears to me that strength is wasted." June 2nd, *apropos* of the Prince Imperial's death, he writes, "Lord Chelmsford, who is too apt to trust to others, gave a general verbal order to Colonel Harrison. . . . In the whole event there is no one redeeming feature." June 14th, "After I'babanango it is proposed to move forward as before, but ultimately the two columns will probably garrison another post beyond. There appears no definite plan of campaign beyond this." On June 16th, "We are wandering towards Ulundi much as the children of Israel wandered towards Canaan without plans, or even definite notions for the future. It would seem not impossible to form some plan of campaign—something at any rate more definite than the hand-to-mouth manner in which we are now proceeding. Deep science and tactical skill are not necessary to contend with savages; a simple method and plain common sense suffice, if backed by energy, decision, and determination."

The correspondent of the *Standard* with Lord Chelmsford writes as follows, under date May 30: "Great disappointment is felt everywhere, owing to the inactivity of our commander. . . . The weakness of Lord Chelmsford's plan of advance is that the pushing forward of the right shoulder of the second column completely uncovers over 90 miles of Natal frontier on its most vulnerable side. At present the order for the advance is to begin on Monday next, but we shall not believe in it till we are fairly on the way, for the change in orders has been so frequent that the men have no confidence that the arrangements will remain as made for an hour." Again, June 27, he writes, "Lord Chelmsford's health and nervous system are evidently unequal to the strain of the prolonged anxiety of this campaign, hence the contradictory plans, projects, and movements."

The following are extracts from the telegrams of the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Lord Chelmsford's first march into Zululand has afforded a disgraceful instance of want of fore-thought and of good staff arrangements." Again—"Lord Chelmsford's intelligence department has been singularly defective throughout, and, had it not been for such officers as Dunn and Fannin, it would be simply contemptible."

Modesty deters me from quoting strictures on his lordship's generalship from the correspondence columns of the *Daily News*, but I do not think my recollection is playing me false in assuming that he was virtually quoting from these columns when he said "I have been publicly accused of hesitation and vacillation, and it has also been stated that I had completely lost the confidence of all but my personal staff."

I know very little about politics myself; but it occurs to me that the journals whose war correspondence is cited above cover among them most of the political ground which this island of ours affords. It would be interesting, then, to know wherein lies the point and whereat points the dart of Lord Chelmsford's charge of "party feeling and political bias." His lordship's family, I am informed, is Conservative, and there has been the assumption that he subscribes to the family politics. But the war correspondent of the Conservative journal cannot, to put it mildly, be called a favourable critic. Would his lordship have it understood that a General in the field is politically identified with the Government who has commissioned him? The representative of the Government organ strains decency in the use of such adjectives as "disgraceful" and "contemptible."

The father and the leader of our profession, absent as he is from England on duty, cannot come forward to defend its good name from an unmerited aspersion. In his absence, let me, however unworthy, essay to undertake the task. I have been a war correspondent for ten years, and I have never known a colleague permit "party feelings and political bias to influence his judgment concerning matters purely military. Our track lies out of the rut of politics. Where our danger lies of falling away from ideal impartiality is in the natural and not discreditable weakness that bends the correspondent to over-glorify the force he may be accompanying, and the leader which guides it to the exploits it is his joy to commemorate. Not a few war correspondents could be named—and incidentally I may remark that my name would be among the number—who, in so far as they have any particular politics at all, do not concur in the political views of the journals with which they are connected. I try in vain to imagine a war correspondent submitting to such a bondage of degradation as the acceptance of instructions, or even of hints, to "colour his writing and warp his judgment" to a political pattern. Speaking for myself, I say with all solemnity that rather than endure even the shadow of such degradation I would shake the dust of such polluted journalism off my feet, and be content if needful, as in the old days, to bump the saddle of a private dragoon.

Still speaking for myself, in the criticisms I have ventured on Lord Chelmsford's military conduct, I am ready

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

to abide the deliberate judgment of the past-masters throughout Europe in the craft of military criticism. For Lord Chelmsford personally I have the sincerest respect. I know his absolute self-abnegation, his utter disregard of common comfort in his zeal in the cause of duty, his scrupulous conscientiousness, his staunchness in friendship, his tenderness to error. Every man has his faults; but not of every man can it be said as of Lord Chelmsford, that there is something loveable in his very faults. His personal bravery might inspire with valour an army of cowards. When the fighting day comes, he must be a curiously fastidious combatant who should crave a finer chief to fight under. All this being so, I deliberately aver that I find no comment of mine on Lord Chelmsford which I care to withdraw or modify. I never wrote impulsively, and was sedulous to avoid being influenced by the opinions of others.

One other point in the above quotation from Lord Chelmsford's speech demands attention. His Lordship apprehends an almost inseparable obstacle to a campaign in the persistent attempts by journalists to lower the General in the estimation of those whom he commands. In the insinuation that in the late campaign journalists wrote with a view to lower him in the estimation of the force he commanded, Lord Chelmsford has allowed his impatience under criticism to sway his reason and to impel him to attribute base motives to men whose sole care was their honest duty. Newspapers were few and far between in his force. It is too feeble a leverage—even granted a malign intention—the depreciation of a General in the eyes of his command by virtue of criticisms which that force cannot read, if it gets the chance to read them at all, until two long months after they are penned. Further: no soldiers, nowadays, can be influenced in their estimate of their leaders by newspaper writing. People at home may be, and I would fain hope sometimes are; but not the army. *That army does its own criticism*; it knows too much to be swayed one way or the other by the lucubrations of a journalist. If a force, worried by constantly contradictory orders, harrassed by nervous fidgettiness, fretted by spasmodic vacillation, has formed an unfavourable opinion of its leader, it laughs to scorn, the journalist who would have it believe that its commander is a capable chief; if it believes in its leader, its anger rises at the writer who would make light of its idol. The journalist would have needed strong nerves who would have striven to persuade the "tight little fighting column" that its chief, Evelyn Wood, was a duffer. I recognise a serious danger, under certain circumstances, in the full freedom of expression by war correspondents; but the intelligence bureau of the Zulus was not supplied with English newspapers. Lord Chelmsford's apprehension is a mere bogey. The influence of newspaper correspondence on an army in the field will never, believe me, produce such embarrassment that, if the important element of an able commander is present, "the proper conduct of a campaign will become almost impossible."—Yours, &c.,

August 27. ARCH. FORBES.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN CAREY.

THE following letter from the Adjutant-General to the General Officer commanding in South Africa contains the remarks of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the Court-Martial on Captain Carey:—

"Horse Guards, War Office, Aug. 16, 1879.

"SIR,—The proceedings of the General Court-Martial assembled at Camp, Upoko River, Zululand, on the 12th of June, 1879, for the trial of Lieutenant J. B. Carey, 98th Regiment, on a charge of misbehaviour before the enemy having been submitted to the Queen, Her Majesty has been advised that the charge is not sustained by the evidence, and has accordingly been graciously pleased not to confirm the proceedings and to direct that the prisoner be relieved from all consequences of his trial. Captain Carey is released from arrest, and will rejoin his regiment for duty.

"The trial having been set aside, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief offers no remarks on the proceedings; but his Royal Highness has received Her Majesty's commands to make known his observations on the occurrences of the 1st of June last as they have come under his notice in official reports.

"His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon was, at his own request, permitted to proceed to South Africa in order to witness the operations in Zululand. He was provided with private letters to Lord Chelmsford, describing his position, and stating that it had not been thought right, even if it had been possible, to comply with his earnest desire to be commissioned as an officer of the British Army. The Commander of the Forces in South Africa made such arrangements as seemed to him desirable under the conditions of the Prince's non-official position, and attached him at first to his own personal staff, and afterwards, with a view to provide him with occupation, to the department of the Quarter-master-General.

"The Prince was treated in all respects as if he had been a junior officer of the General Staff, with this exception—that Lord Chelmsford gave the most stringent instructions that his imperial Highness was not to be permitted to proceed on any distant reconnaissance without his special permission, and that, when employed in surveying operations in close proximity to the camp, his party was always to be provided with a sufficient escort and to be accompanied by an officer.

"His Royal Highness desires it to be known that he entirely approves of Lord Chelmsford's arrangements for the reception and occupation of the Prince; and that he considers the orders issued for his protection were marked with judgment and adapted to the occasion.

"The reconnaissance which the Prince was allowed by Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, to make on the 1st of June extended to a considerable distance from the camp. Lord Chelmsford's permission had not been sought or obtained; all the arrangements were made under Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison's orders; and the Lieutenant-General commanding had reason to believe that throughout the day the Prince was in company of Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, who was occupied in guiding a column in its change of camp.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison doubtless believe that in his arrangements for the expedition he had sufficiently complied with Lord Chelmsford's instructions to himself. In the opinion of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief he was mistaken. His orders to Lieutenant Carey were not sufficiently explicit, and he failed to impress upon the Prince the duty of deferring to the military orders of the officer who accompanied him, and the necessity of guiding himself by his advice and experience.

"If Lieutenant Colonel Harrison had displayed more firmness and forethought in his instructions to Lieutenant Carey and to the Prince, his Royal Highness cannot but think that that train of events would have been averted which resulted in bringing a handful of men in the middle of the enemy's country into a position so well calculated to invite surprise and to court disaster.

"Lieutenant Carey from the first formed a wrong conception of his position. He was sent, not only to perform the duties of his staff office, but to provide that military experience which his younger companion had not yet acquired. If his instructions were defective, his professional knowledge might have prompted him as to his duty.

"He imagined, but without the slightest foundation for the mistake, that the Prince held a military rank superior to his own, and, acting throughout on this strange misconception, he omitted to take for the safety of the party those measures of precaution which his experience had taught him to be essential.

"At the moment of the attack defence was impossible and retreat imperative. What might have been done and what ought to have been done when the moment of surprise had passed can only be judged by an eye-witness, but his Royal Highness will say—and he feels that he speaks with the voice of the Army—it will ever remain to him a deep source of regret that, whether or not an attempt at rescue was possible, the survivors of this fatal expedition withdrew from the scene of disaster without the full assurance that all efforts on their part were not abandoned until the fate of their comrades had been sealed.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"C. H. ELLICE, Adjutant-General.

"The General Officer commanding in South Africa, Natal."

THE *Times* publishes the following article on this letter:—

We print this morning a letter which, by order of the Duke of Cambridge, has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Commander of the Forces in South Africa. It takes note of the proceedings of the Court-martial on Captain Carey, and it announces the fact, which has been known for some days, that the finding has been set aside on the ground that the charge preferred is not sustained by the evidence. The conviction not having been confirmed, the Commander-in-Chief makes no remarks on the proceedings; but, in obedience to the Queen's commands, he records his observations on the occurrences which gave rise to the Court-martial. All the circumstances which led to the melancholy disaster of the 1st of June are accordingly once more reviewed. The Prince imperial, as is well known, was at his own request permitted to proceed to South Africa in order to witness the operations in Zululand. He was not commissioned as a British officer, but on his arrival at head-quarters he was treated in all respects as if he had been a junior officer of the General Staff, though Lord Chelmsford, in compliance with private letters from his superiors at home, gave stringent orders as to the precautions to be adopted in providing him with military employment. The prudence and judgment which characterized these orders are emphatically commended by the Commander-in-Chief. Unfortunately, they do not seem to have been understood in their full import by Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, the Quartermaster-General, to whose department the Prince was attached. At any rate, in his Royal Highness's opinion, the Quartermaster-General made a mistake when he allowed the Prince to proceed on a distant reconnaissance without impressing upon him the duty of deferring to the military orders of Captain Carey, and the necessity of guiding himself by the advice and experience of the latter. On the other hand, the orders given to Captain Carey are held to have been not sufficiently explicit. So far it would seem that such censure as is implied must rest on Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison alone. But with somewhat wavering logic, the effect of which it is impossible not to regret, the Commander-in-Chief proceeds to make Captain Carey virtually responsible for the defective instructions of his superior officer. His professional knowledge, we are told, might have prompted him as to his duty, and according to this view his duty was, even in default of specific instructions, to provide that military experience which his younger companion had not yet acquired. He imagined, but, as the Duke holds, without the slightest foundation for the mistake, that the Prince was his superior in military rank, and therefore he omitted to act with the caution and decision which would naturally have been expected of him if he had held himself to be actually in command.

Up to this point it is manifest that the comment of the Commander-in-Chief and the grave censure that it implies are unaffected in principle by the actual issue of the ill-fated expedition. If the Prince had returned unscathed, it is clear that Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison and Captain Carey would have been just as blamable, if they are rightly censured at all, the one for neglecting his instructions, the other for misconceiving his position, as they are held to be now that the Prince's unhappy death has directed attention to their conduct. This is a point not to be overlooked in estimating the justice of the official censure passed upon them. But the last paragraph of the Adjutant-General's letter raises an entirely new question in its comments on Captain Carey's conduct after the Zulu attack was made. At the moment of attack it is admitted that defence was impossible and retreat imperative. What might have been done and what ought to have been done immediately afterwards, it is further admitted can only be judged by an eye witness. As a matter of fact, of the eye witnesses examined three declared that a rally could not have done any good, while it must have been attended with further loss of life, and only one seemed to think that assistance might have been given by firing and keeping the enemy in check. Nevertheless, in spite of this evidence, and in spite of his own admission that at one moment of a period only to be reckoned by moments defence was impossible and retreat imperative, the Commander-in-Chief concludes with an emphatic expression of regret that the survivors withdrew without ascertaining the fate of their comrades, whether an attempt at rescue was possible or not. With the generosity implied in this expression of regret the public will not fail to sympathize even while it hesitates to endorse its justice. A dispassionate view of the whole case cannot, of course, lessen the regret that the Prince met his death as he did, but it certainly points to the acquittal of those who at first were held responsible for the disaster from all blame, whether moral or professional. Nothing can now be more clear than that the real cause of the Prince's death was his desire to court danger, to see fighting, and to see it close at hand. His whole purpose would have been frustrated if he had been carefully kept in the background, and if on his safe return it had been possible for his enemies to say that he had never been in danger, and had not been allowed to run any risks. The authorities at home knew very well that his adventurous spirit, no less than his acknowledged purpose, laid upon them a very serious responsibility. It was not difficult to convey to Lord Chelmsford their sense of this responsibility, nor to make him sensible of all that it implied. But it was not only difficult, it was practically impossible, to convey this very delicate impression to every executive officer with whom the Prince might be brought into contact. Such a responsibility was necessarily diluted as it passed through a multitude of hands all overcharged with arduous tasks; and when the critical moment came we can hardly wonder, however much we may regret, that it vanished altogether. To say that Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison ought to have kept the Prince by his side is to say that he ought to have thwarted his avowed purpose; to say that Captain Carey ought to have supplemented his defective instructions according to his own judgment is to expect him to have solved in difficult circumstances a question of military and personal precedence which even the authorities at home had left more or less indeterminate. We fail to follow the reasoning of the Adjutant-General letter in this attempt to fix at one end of a deplorable chain of circumstances a responsibility which is repudiated at the other. To us it seems that the real responsibility, such as it is, rests with those who originally allowed the Prince to assume a position in which it was his purpose to court danger and to take his life in his hands without fear or favour. All the rest follows by inexorable sequence. We may deplore its issue, but our sorrow should not make us unjust nor dispose us to believe, save on the clearest evidence, that British officers have been unmindful of their duty.

We cannot refrain from saying that the whole tenour of the Adjutant-General's letter, no less than its wavering logic, shows that it needs a good deal of special pleading to fix any real responsibility on the officers selected for blame. Such being the case, we hold that it would be at once more just, as it would certainly be more generous, to accept the official review of the the Court-martial as final, and to assume that all persons concerned in a melancholy affair have done their duty to the best of their ability. No reasonable man will deny the energy and devotion displayed by our troops in South Africa. They and their leaders have had an arduous task to perform, and they have performed it nobly and gallantly. It is hard to blame any of them for not having carried out instructions they never received, and for failing to make distinctions of rank and precedence which probably their superiors would never have made but for the lamentable calamity which alone has called attention to them. As for the regret with which the letter of the Adjutant-General concludes, we can only hope that the voice of the army, to which the Duke of Cambridge appeals, will coincide with that of the public, and will accept Captain Carey's acquittal as finally disposing of the charges brought against them. Officers of the army would be little mindful of the honour of their calling if they indulged in professional innuendo and personal aspersion on the character of a comrade. The whole country is grateful to the men who have upheld the honour of its arms in South Africa, and this gratitude will not be withheld from those who were concerned in a sad disaster because they are officially held responsible for the remote consequences of a piece of national and military courtesy.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN CAREY.

(*Times.*)

THE proceedings against Captain Carey, his condemnation in South Africa, and the non-confirmation of the conviction at home, are matters of such high importance and such universal interest that it is desirable that the grounds on which the final decision has been taken should be fully understood. For this purpose an examination of the facts somewhat in detail is necessary. The Court-Martial found Captain Carey *Guilty* and sentenced him to be cashiered, but accompanied their sentence with a recommendation to mercy, upon grounds which, as regards one aspect of the case, would seem to point to an acquittal rather than a conviction. In accordance with the Mutiny Act which has just expired, the proceedings were sent home to the Judge-Advocate-General for submission to the Queen. The Judge-Advocate-General advised Her Majesty that there was no evidence to justify the conviction. Upon this ground the proceedings have not been confirmed, and Captain Carey is released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty.

The indictment, or charge, as it is called in military language, was in these words:—

"For having misbehaved before the enemy on the 1st of June, 1879, when in command of an escort in attendance on his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, who was making a reconnaissance in Zululand, in having, when the said Prince and escort were attacked by the enemy, galloped away, and in not having attempted to rally the said escort or otherwise defend the said Prince."

In order to clear the ground for the consideration of the material part of the charge it is necessary, in the first place, to notice the statement that Captain Carey was "in command" of the party which the calamity befell. As a matter of fact, Captain Carey was in command only because he was the senior combatant officer present. But in so far as any criminal charge would rest upon him in respect of his tenure of the position of command up to the time of the retreat, he would be free from blame both morally and legally. The responsibility properly associated with command rests upon one who knows, or who is reasonably bound to know, that he is in that position. If, for example, owing to the deaths in action of several of his superiors, an officer became actually the senior of a body of troops, and therefore technically in command, he would not be held responsible for any failure appertaining to the person in that position unless the deaths were known to him, and he thereby became aware that he was the officer upon whom the direction of the troops had devolved. Captain Carey was not placed in command by any order. He was not told by Colonel Harrison, who organized the expedition, that he was to be in command. Nor can it be said that he had reason to believe he was in command. From the start of the expedition to the moment of the disaster the Prince exercised command. The Prince was on the Staff, and employed on duties similar to those of Captain Carey; he wore the uniform of a British officer; the reconnaissance party was his. To all outward appearance, in fact in every respect save the tenure of a formal commission, the Prince was the commanding officer. Captain Carey, being ignorant that his Imperial comrade held no commission, very naturally looked upon himself—then a Lieutenant—as the junior in rank. When we have added that the instructions given to Colonel Harrison were to treat the Prince, not as a Royal personage, but "as any other officer, taking all due precautions," it is clear that Captain Carey was not, until the catastrophe was irreparable, responsible for failure in any point of duty specially belonging to an officer "in command of an escort in attendance on the Prince."

But the material averment of the charge, "having misbehaved before the enemy," would constitute a crime on the part of a subordinate as well as a leader, of a private soldier as well as a general officer, and if Captain Carey had committed that crime his ignorance of his actual *status*, or, indeed, the fact of his *status*, would be but an incident, affecting, perhaps, the degree of his guilt, but no more. We may, therefore, judge of the conduct of Captain Carey simply in his condition of a member of the escort. The military offence called misbehaviour before the enemy means some gross dereliction of a clearly imposed and practicable duty, arising from cowardice or from inexcusable neglect or error. The whole question, therefore, is—Did Captain Carey's conduct reasonably fall within this description in either or both of the instances specified in the charge—that is to say, in galloping away when the escort was attacked, and in not rallying the survivors in order to make an attempt to save their fallen comrades? Regarding the first of these allegations, the facts are simple and free from doubt in any essential point. When about to leave the kraal at which they had rested, some being mounted and the rest in the act of mounting, the party was surprised by about 40 or 50 Zulus, who, stealing through the high grass and corn, were unperceived until they opened fire within a few yards. Promptly and simultaneously each individual of the party, with the exception of one trooper, who seems to have been killed on the spot by the first volley, sought refuge in flight. There is a complete unanimity of testimony as to the necessity of this flight, and that any stand made in or about the kraal must have caused the destruction of the entire body. When it is borne in mind that the duty of a surveying party is to observe and report, not to fight; that its members are bound to preserve themselves and bring back the information they have collected for the purposes of the General—not to hold positions or keep the enemy in check; it is reasonably clear that Captain Carey is free from any imputation based upon the first allegation, that he had galloped away when attacked. Upon this point the memory of the Prince is affected in precisely the same way as the reputation of Captain Carey, and it is satisfactory to think that no taint rests upon either. There is at a first view more room for controversy respecting the second accusation, of "misbehaviour" in omitting to rally the escort. But an examination of the facts, as proved in evidence, can hardly fail to lead to one conclusion upon this point too. The retreat of the party took place in a direction nearly opposite to that in which the Zulus attacked and leading towards the camp. For about 150 yards in the line of retreat the ground was open. Then came a donga and broken ground, difficult in all parts, and nearly impassable at its right side for mounted men. At the moment of the surprise Captain Carey was mounted, in a rather advanced position on the left, and with a hut between him and the Prince. Of all the party he was the most favourably placed for escape, and he was further fortunate enough to have shaped his course rather to the left, where the ground was easiest. The Prince, although one witness says he was mounted, does not appear to have been firmly seated in the saddle. At all events he was immediately unhorsed, and was seen fallen and trampled upon by his steed. Whether he fell wounded, or through some confusion caused by the fright of the horse and his not being fully mounted, does not appear. Nor is it clear at what precise point he met his death. But, whether he was attacked and killed just beyond the kraal, or at the spot where his body was found—240 yards off—it could not have been very many seconds after the sudden appearance of the Zulus. Another of the troopers was shot at an early period of the flight. Meantime the remaining five members of the party had crossed the donga; they were joined by the riderless horse of the Prince, whose death then for the first time became known to Captain Carey; numbers of Zulus appeared on their left, apparently endeavouring to intercept their return to camp; some of the horses were knocked up, only three of the four men had their carbines, and the party returned without having made any attempt to rescue the Prince or the two fallen troopers. The culpability of Captain Carey in this respect appears to depend entirely upon the possibility of saving life by returning after the survivors had reached a point on the homeward side of the donga, at which they would have been able to re-form. Of the witnesses examined, one says that if he had been in the position of the Prince he would have expected somebody to come and assist him, and he seemed to think that assistance might have been given by firing and keeping the enemy in check, but the same witness declares that although a man without a horse could have got across the donga, he would have been caught by the Zulus. On the other hand, the three other troopers distinctly say that a rally could not have done any good, while it must have been attended with further loss of life. We are bound to say that this is the view and the only view which is justified by an estimate of the facts stated in evidence, and especially by a computation of the very brief time which must have elapsed between the first moment of surprise and the fate of the Prince. Had Captain Carey rejected the improbability—nay we venture to say the impossibility—of saving his late comrade, and gone back by himself, he might have surrounded his memory with undying fame; but he would have achieved no useful result. He might have ennobled suicide, but be would not have illustrated military duty. It would have been magnificent, but not war. Had he taken the four surviving troopers with him, it would be difficult to acquit him of a gratuitous sacrifice of their lives.

It is to be regretted that Captain Carey was found guilty by the Court-martial. But it is difficult to avoid surmising that his trial was prejudiced by the excitement that prevailed with respect to the recent catastrophe. A life of the greatest moment had been sacrificed, a precious charge had been lost. The main idea seems to have been to account somehow for the loss of the Prince, and the spirit thus prevalent is curiously illustrated by the fact that the charge does not contain the slightest reference to the two troopers whose lives were lost in the same circumstances. It is satisfactory to know that the trial has been annulled, not upon a technicality, but upon the broad ground that a calm and judicial estimate of the evidence shows that the Court had no justification for their verdict. In this view the great jury of public opinion, both at home and on the Continent, is agreed. If from an over-refined sense of chivalry any member of the military profession is disposed to question Captain Carey's character as a soldier, let him fairly and candidly answer the question—if he himself had been placed in the same position, would he probably have done better in a sudden crisis of a few moments' duration? The 1st of June, 1879, must always be remembered by Captain Carey with deep regret, but not with shame. The honour of the British Army is the aggregate of the honour of each individual belonging to it, and no atom of that honor will disappear in the minds of those who make a fair and rational estimate of the facts of this otherwise deplorable incident.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts Bottled by

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.	
Pints ,, 3 0 ,,	,,	7 doz.
Hogsheads...,, 60 0 per hhd.		
Kilderkins. ,, 28 0 per kild.		

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BULL DOG BOTTLING, to clear balance of a Shipment.

Casks of 3 doz. qts. Rs. 5-0 per doz. Cash.
,, 6 ,, pts. Rs. 3-8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
WHITE.		
Neszmelyer, 1868.........	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	,, 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	,, 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	,, 13	,, 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	,, 16	
Karlowitzer 1868.........	,, 16	
Erlauer, 1868	,, 16	,, 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	,, 19	,, 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

- 10 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
- 13 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
- 8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
- 15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
- 4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
- 8 assorted qualities of Hungarian Wines, Red and White.
- 10 assorted qualities of Cognac.
- 3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
- 11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
- 3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upward of FIFTY YEARS. Its well-earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are therefore requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

have received the best awards for their SEWING MACHINES,

AS they are with the latest improvements, complete in accessories, reliable in action, simple to learn, easy to work, last a life time, and a perfect fit for every class of sewing.

LATEST AWARDS.

1ST.—THREE MEDALS OF HONOUR AND FOUR DIPLOMAS OF MERIT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

2ND.—SPECIAL AWARD RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AND COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS AND BUILDINGS.

3RD.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "RESOLUTION OF THANKS" GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

4TH.—SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE "SCROLL OF HONOUR" FROM THE COMMITTEE OF LADIES.

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

NO OTHER GRAND PRIZE THAN A GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO SEWING MACHINES.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, NAPLES, &c., &c., &c.

FIRST-CLASS MEDALS, DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR, SILVER CUPS, AND OTHER TROPHIES WERE AWARDED FOR PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY OF STITCH, AND PERFECT ADAPTABILITY TO EVERY CLASS OF SEWING.

CAN BE WORKED EITHER BY HAND, FOOT, OR STEAM POWER.

Price Rs. 60, 80, 90, 95, 100 and upwards

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

☞ WANTED AGENTS AT UP-COUNTRY. ☜

TERMS:—CASH, MONTHLY INSTALMENTS AND ON HIRE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for sin le Copy, One Anna.

The Largest Circulation at Home and Abroad.

"THE LONDON JOURNAL is the Queen of English story journals. Its articles, romances, love stories and novelettes, are unequalled. The Answers to Correspondents form quite romances of real life."—The best family journal in existence."—*Times.*

LONDON JOURNAL. Four intensely interesting NOVELS by the most popular Authors, Illustrated by the best Artists—Domestic Short Tales—Articles on the leading Events of the Day—Essays on Social, Personal, and General Topics—Household Receipts—Facetiæ, Correspondence, &c.—"Its illustrations equal those of best magazines."—*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY PART. Includes, in addition to the above varied and entertaining matter, A Sixteen-Page Ladies' Supplement of Fashions and Needlework, Coloured Plate of the Latest Paris Modes. "Of excellent quality, various, vigorous and wholesome in tendency."—*Daily Telegraph.*

LONDON JOURNAL MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT contains a complete Novel by an Eminent Author, Beautifully Illustrated. Price 1d.—"Its tales have more power than the majority of three vol. novels."—*Review.*

LONDON JOURNAL. HOLIDAY NUMBER. Price 2d. the Double Number. Issued in June. "Of exceeding beauty and pathos."—*Advertiser.*

LONDON JOURNAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER. A series of Stories for Christmas Firesides, with a host of Seasonable Articles, Short Tales, &c. Price 2d. "A complete Christmas Companion."—*Standard.*

LONDON JOURNAL HALF-YEARLY VOLUME, bound in cloth. "Forms a beautiful Gift book for all Seasons."—*Daily News.*

LONDON JOURNAL to be had of GORDON AND GOTCH, and all Colonial Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
LOCAL BOARD.
W. S. D. BLACKHALL, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
ANDREW HAY, Esq.
E. TYRRELL LEITH, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
JOHN GORDON, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage, ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Nizam's State Railway.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P.
Khamgaon State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Kotree.
Kotree to Kurrachee and back.
Mooltan to Shersha and back.
Kotree to Mooltan.
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scindia State Railway.
Agra to Dholpur and back.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Chillambaram and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Damookdeh and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Lahore to Peshawur.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Wuzeerabad to Sealkote.
Umritsur to Pathankote.
Umballa to Kalka.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
Mooltan to Bhawulpore.
Route to Simla.
Routes to Mussoorie, Landour and Nynee Tal.
Jullunder Cantonment to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksur in Lahoul.
Pawul Pindee to Shrinuggur (Cashmere).
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay........	Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad......	Kellner & Co.
hosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee..........	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund......	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad.......	Refreshment Room
Secunderabad..	Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE OR OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.

T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.

For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA,
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY,
Or any Agent of the Silicate Paint Company.

NOTICES.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Best known Remedy or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Only Reliable Remedy for Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Loss of Power, Depression, Female Complaints, Pimples, Premature Decline, etc.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Beware of a worthless and Injurious Imitation of Dr. Bright's (The Only Genuine) Phosphodyne.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is Sold by All Medicine Vendors Throughout the Globe.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Forpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bo ton & Co., Bombay, and all re pectable Firm in India.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1879.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co., during 1879. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
Tonga Dawks.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa.*
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Land Revenue Department.
Registration Department.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Judicial Department.
Educational Department.
Customs Department.
Telegraph Department.
General Post Office.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes.
Bills of Exchange.
Fixed Stamp duties.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Municipality of Bombay.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Presidency Magistrates' Court.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Bank.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

HOCKIN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

s prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of

Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches.

and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary obrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & CO.,
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.
Wholesale Agents:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRIMAULT AND CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THE CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication, have not, like Copabia, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WETNURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.,	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.,	ditto.
BARBIE & Co.,	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay.

GLASGOW,

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference a Firm n England.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies or shorter periods.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE,

MARINE.
THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000; RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $1,500,000; RESERVE $51,000:00
The Company has just declared a Bonus of 23½ per cent.
FIRE.
THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents Bombay and the Mofussil.

LIFE.
THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820.
CAPITAL £750,000.

Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin....	,,	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,,	5,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	,,	2,800,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	,,	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£3,758,042 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS' HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1861 ....£300,690
,, 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference of Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1879. Agents.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens Paris.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette Press."

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.